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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,870—New Series.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th Dec.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th „
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* SHANNON	4489	E. Crewe	16th „
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd „
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th „
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th „
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. „
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. „
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on Saturday morning, the 19th inst.

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S. S. "DWARDA," 1,695 tons on the 19th December, at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about the 19th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 17th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 22nd December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

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Bombay, 14th December, 1896.

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THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,231	18th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
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CHRISTMAS, 1896.

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		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	per doz.	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 4
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MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	„	23 0	12 12	25 10	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	„	28 8	15 12	31 12	17 8
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		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine	per doz.	30 8	34 0

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		Qts.	Pts.	Qts.	Pts.
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LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52 0	27 8	58 8	30 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37 0	...	41 4	...
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	„	28 0	15 0	32 4	16 12
OPPENHEIM	„	22 0	14 8	25 0	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

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Superior delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 0	32 4

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	27 12
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CARLOWITZ	„	15 8	...	17 4	...

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TAYLOR-CARRINGTON
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

First appearance in Bombay of the Celebrated Australian Dialect Actor, Comedian and Vocalist
CHARLIE TAYLOR
And the talented Emotional Actress, Comedienne and Vocalist
ELLA CARRINGTON
Supported by their specially selected
DRAMATIC COMPANY
Organized to support Mr Taylor and Miss Carrington, includes the Charming Society Actress,
MISS GLADYS GRANT
(Her first appearance in India.)
The beautiful Skirt and Serpentine Dancer,
MISS KITTIE MANSELL
(Her first appearance in India.)
The Clever Musical Director and Pianoforte Soloist.
MR. HAL. HENNINGHAM
(His first appearance in India.)
The favorite Comedian and Vocalist.
MR. PERCY CLIFTON.

Messrs. ARTHUR STANLEY, F. CLIVE, G. PAGET, F. MONTAGUE, J. DAVIS, G. WHYBURN, W. LEICESTER, &c., &c., and MESDAMES ANNIE LYONS and JESSIE LEON.

Who will have the honour of appearing,
ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH,
In the first production in Bombay of a Dramatisation of the World Famous Novel.

TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY **TRILBY** TRILBY TRILBY TRILBY

ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats, Orchestor Stall, Rs. 4; Reserved Seats, Balcony Stalls, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, Half Price to the Stall and Pit only.

Overture at 8-45. Performance to commence at 9 p.m sharp.

☞ N.B.—Box Office for Reserved Seats now open at SOUNDY and Co., Fort.

SALE OF WORK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ALL SAINTS' COMMUNITY
AND ITS WORKS IN BOMBAY.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
His Excellency LORD SANDHURST.
BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel ARNOTT
THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT
ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL
on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
DECEMBER 17TH, 18TH & 19TH,
FROM 4-30 TILL 7 P.M.

It will consist of Children's Clothes, Fancy Work of all kinds and Christmas Presents, &c.

THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Co., LD.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London, on the 31st December, 1896, at 3 P. M.

J. B. SALISBURY,
Assistant Secretary.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1896.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Karachi having been authorised, under the sanction of the Government of India, given in their letter No. 4824-A, dated 6th November, 1896, Department of Finance and Commerce, and conveyed in Government of Bombay Resolution No. 257, dated 21st November, 1896, Marine Department, to raise a LOAN of 13 lakhs, invite Tenders for Karachi Port Trust Debentures to the extent of five (5) lakhs only.

Tenders below par will not be considered by the Trustees.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

Under present arrangements the interest coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay and Karachi.

The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered to be deposited on application, and the balance on or before Monday, the 15th March, 1897, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, the 15th January, 1897, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at Karachi, at the office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

Tenderers in Bombay may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward that Bank's receipt, for the amount so paid, with their Tender.

R. GILES,
Chairman, Karachi Port Trust,

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 4th December, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurji Rustomji Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 2 p.m., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1896, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, etc., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vasudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate at Sion in the Matunga District in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal district, on the west by the salt works called Salamati and Bharpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilkhadi, and partly by the land covered by water, forming part of the salt work, called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Khartan belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 3776 and 3777 and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 348,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayen Vassudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF DYEING COLORS, IMITATION LAMETTA, AND GOLD THREAD, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Leherchand Nytchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at No. 38, Samuel street, Vudgaddy, Mandvie, consisting a quantity of dyeing colors in tins, imitation gold thread lametta, brass leaves, cupboard, matresses, pillows, empty boxes benches, &c.

RARE TREAT FOR LADIES FOR THE COMING XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

SALE OF DRAPERY, MILLINERY, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions and on account of the concerned, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 19th December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms No. 4 Forbes and Medows street, Fort.

A few well-selected Ladies, Hats, beautifully trimmed, are of the latest style received from Paris, now on view, and Ladies should not let such a chance to escape them.

Also silks, chiffons, brocades, flowered and plain muslins, home spuns, fancy crepons, alpacas, laces, ribbons, flowers, feathers, trimmed and untrimmed hats, jets, fancy jet trimming, paste ornaments, nun's veilings, cashmere, etc.

Also F. P. sliding door show cupboards, counter tables, bonnet stands, what-nots, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the supply of 700 Tons of First Class MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK TIMBER are invited. The Company's Specification and all further information can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

All Tenders should be submitted in covers superscribed "Tenders for Teak Timber" and must reach the Agent's Office, on or before the 6th January, 1897.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Major, R.E.,
Agent, S. M. Railway.

Dharwar, 9th December, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

No. 5464-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
SIMLA, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1896.
NOTIFICATION.

IT is proposed to establish a MODEL DAIRY FARM at UMBALLA, combined with a School for the instruction of managers. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials, etc., to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Elysium House, Simla. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read and write, and understand simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be ascertained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
E. DEBRATH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 70 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT,

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL
INTENDING ASSURERS
Should send for a Copy of the
NEW SCHEME LEAFLET
which explains
THE MANY ADVANTAGES
AND
UNEQUALLED BENEFITS
THE
ORIENTAL
OFFERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND
PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
FIFTY-NINE LACS.

The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realize how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

Full Particulars and Forms from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

A LARGE DELIVERY OF ALL WOOL SOAP SHRUNK SAXONY FLANNELS.

SUIT Rs. 35.
COAT VEST AND TROUSERS.

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co, CAPITAL	"	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with Funds invested in India and entire Management in India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

DIRECTORS:

BOMONJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Chairman
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.
GOVERDHANDAS KHATAO, Esq.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, Esq.
VITHULDAS DAMODAR THAKERSEY MULJEE, Esq.
DORABJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
SASOON J. DAVID, Esq.
NOORDIN EBRAHIM, Esq.
CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, Esq., Ex-officio.

This Company has now COMMENCED BUSINESS and is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire, on the most favourable terms.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, August, 1896.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society:—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Chateau D'ay
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W.E.EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT
WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiera
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

---

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..............................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL... .... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. em.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL.................. 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.
SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,380	6	0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,16,292	9	8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	"	1,08,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,568	11	
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 896.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..............$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers,—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

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Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay
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MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,350
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	230
Colaba	500	1,889	1,880	dvdRs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	345
Munsuar M.	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000		10 dvdRs65	1,080
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	19	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,560	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,050
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,250
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs16	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	477½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,075
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	29½
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		475
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	62½
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		590
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	Nil	52
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	757
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,520
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	760
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,020
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	735
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	985
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	521
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	620
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,490
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	227½
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Makunjee	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	269
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,040
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,150
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,230
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,180
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	510
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	350
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs 20	475
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	610
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	80	500	dvdRs15	603
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	525
Union Mills Ld	00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvdRs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	800
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	2,000	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9	
Gold Leaf	"	25-10	Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-13	"
Do. do. new	"	24-11	"
Australia bar Gold	"	24-14	
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12	
Sovereigns	"	16-0	
Do. Dragons	"	15-15	
Silver 17	"	84-4	
Do. 17½	"	84-8	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 26m. Sun sets, 5h. 25m. High water, 7-8m., 9-27a. Low water, 1-26m., 1-53a.
Result of University Examination—Previous.
Cathedral High Schools, prize-distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Gymnastic and Variety Company
Roller Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Baghdad and Thames entered, and the steamer Bezwada left the dock on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Mirzapore, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Thursday, the 24th inst.

PHONOGRAPHY.—Mr. Gopal Hari Pathak has obtained both "Elementary" and "Theory" certificates in short-hand from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.—The annual prize-giving at the Cathedral High Schools takes place in the Town Hall, at 5 p.m., to-day. The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton will preside. Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel G. Waters will move the adoption of the report; and Mrs. Dimmock will give away the prizes.

REPORTED THEFT IN A WRESTLING HOUSE.—Papabhoy Currimbhoy, owner of a wrestling house at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of nine gold buttons, valued at Rs. 120, a gold embroidered cap, four pieces of wearing apparel, and Rs. 6 in cash, collectively valued at Rs. 134-4, from his talimkhana, some time during Saturday last.

A PLEASANT SOCIAL GATHERING.—At the desire of many old friends, and with a view to renew old acquaintance, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata gives a dinner at his mansion, "Esplanade House," to meet some old Elphinstonians of pre-university days. To facilitate a fairly long intercourse, it is proposed that the guests should meet at about 3 p.m., to have tea together as well.

DR. BARROWS.—Gentlemen who have been invited to the reception which was to have been given to the Rev. J. H. Barrows, D.D., of Chicago, I.C.E., U.S.A., at the hall of Wilson College, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., are notified that there will be no reception at present, but that Dr. Barrows will go on immediately to Calcutta. It is hoped, however, that the reception will be given to the distinguished lecturer when he returns about the first of February to deliver his course of lectures in our city.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer
Fantasia	The Goldbeetles' Soiree	Kling
Selection	La Figlia del Regiment	Donizetti.
Valse	Soiree D'Ete	Waldteufel.
Fantasia upon Sullivan's Songs		Kappey.
Polka	Hannah	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur committed Shahaboodin Ismail, an old offender, having a record of eight previous convictions against him, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing Rs. 6 from the pocket of one Narayen Tookaram. The accused was arrested by the police on Shepherd Road, at 5 o'clock, on the evening of the 10th instant, in the act of picking the pocket of the complainant of Rs. 6, and on inquiry it was ascertained that he had eight previous convictions for theft against him, and as the last one was for two years and a-half for theft, the magistrate committed him to the Sessions as above stated.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.—On Sunday afternoon, a number of labourers were engaged in erecting a wooden loft on the first floor of a two-storeyed house, belonging to one Ismail Ahmed, at Jackeria Street, when a portion of the west wall of the first and second floors collapsed and fell into the sweeper's gully. The house was occupied by a number of tenents, all of whom vacated it immediately after the accident.—On Saturday afternoon, a balcony on the second floor of a two-storeyed house, belonging to Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, in Don Tad Cross Lane, suddenly collapsed and fell on a latrine situated on the ground floor, bringing it down also. The house is a very old one, and was occupied by three families on the first floor, all of whom have vacated since the accident. The Municipal authorities have been informed.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—A local correspondent writes :—Two more ginning factories are in course of construction in Junagadh State, while a saw mill is being erected here in addition to one belonging to Pitamber Vasta.—A passenger reported the picking of his pocket, containing jewels, worth Rs. 800, on arrival of the mixed train at Botad station. The police enquiry resulted in the arrest of a person of notorious character.—A Memon reported the theft of his box at Dhola, containing articles, valued at Rs. 300. Police enquiries are set on foot.—The B.-G. J.-P. Railway police succeeded in arresting a man who had stolen jewels of a moatman at Dhassa.—The Deputy Political Agent, Songad, fined one Nauka Punja Rs. 10 for the offence of travelling without a ticket and escaping from the lawful custody of a policeman.

THEFT AT VICTORIA TERMINUS GOODS SHED.—Mr. Harry Ballantine, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway, charged, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Goolam Hyder Allibhoy, Buchoobhoy Allibhoy, and Goolam Hoosein Natha, petty contractors, with theft of five hundred and seventy-nine empty kerosene oil cases, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company. Mr. Acworth, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the Railway Company, applying for an adjournment of the case, said that the practice with the railway was that a tender was submitted for these empty kerosine oil cases, and when it was accepted the contractor was advised that a certain number was on hand and he was asked to take delivery. The tenderer on this paid for the number of empty tin cases and obtained a delivery order. This order in the usual course was taken to Mr. Elliott, the foreman in charge of the goods shed, who grants delivery. In this case the order was for 500 cases and one hundred empty tins. This order was taken to Mr. Elliott in the usual course, and the latter deputed a porter to check the delivery. The suggestion of the prosecution was that the porter, who had since absconded, had allowed the accused to remove one thousand and seventy-nine cases and one hundred tins. Accused were liberated on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 in cash and Rs. 1,000 security each, and the further hearing postponed till Wednesday afternoon next.

BURGLARY BY A NEIGHBOUR.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Meyers charged Hussein Sulleman, a hack victoria driver, with house-breaking and theft of silver ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 252, the property of his neighbour, named Roodibai, a Mahomedan woman. Mr. B. R. Boice, pleader, defended the accused. About 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the prosecutrix, who is a hawker in oil, locked the door of her room in Jackeria Street and went about hawking oil. On her return home, about four hours afterwards, she was informed by her sister-in-low, who resides in a neighbouring house, that her room had been broken open during her absence. The prosecutrix entered the room and discovered that her box, containing silver ornaments, cash, and some wearing apparel, had been stolen. On a search being made, the box was fonnd lying broken open in the sweeper's gully, *minus* the ornaments and cash. A report was made to the police, and suspicion falling on the accused, his room was searched, with the result that the ornaments were recovered from a box in his room, while the amount of cash was found concealed on a loft. It was urged on behalf of the defence that the ornaments had been given to him for safe custody by the prosecutrix's daughter-in-law, who was on intimate terms with the accused. His Worship, on the evidence, convicted the accused on a charge of receiving and retaining stolen property and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A HIGH COURT JUDGE.—Yesterday, C. Octavian D'Souza, a pseudo-shipping and forwarding agent, surrendered to his bail before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of having, on the 31st October last, committed criminal breach of trust as a carrier, to wit, a box containing books, towels, &c., the property of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, of the Allahabad High Court. On the case being called on, Mr. D'Souza, for the accused, said he had read the evidence of Mr. Justice Knox, and having done so, he did not mean to prolong the case any further by going on with the evidence, or calling witnesses. His client was a man of good character, and the most that could be said about him in this case was that the whole trouble arose from a misundestanding due no doubt to his imperfect knowledge of English. The magistrate said that from the evidence of Mr. Justice Knox it appeared that accused was asked a deliberate question by the gentleman, and gave a deliberate answer. He took away the box, and was going away into the native town in a totally opposite direction. The only thing in his defence was that there may have been a misunderstanding, and for this reason his Worship would not commit accused to jail. At the same time it was necessary that cases like this should be adequately dealt with. Persons working as shipping agents were required to be honest people, who had the confidence of their customers. If they all sheltered themselves under the plea of a misunderstanding in all cases where luggage was dishonestly removed there would be no end to such malpractices. He fined accused Rs. 200.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT DADAR.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Antonio da Silva's Anglo-Portuguese School Dadar, followed by a musical and dramatic entertainment, took place, on Saturday last, in the spacious hall of that building, which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion, producing a charming effect. The compound of the school building was made gay with banners floating in the air amidst the cocoanut palms, and the eye reposed with delight on the scene. There was a large gathering of clergy and laity, ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were :—The Rev. Vicar of Salvacao Church, Rev. Fathers Continho and Fonseca, Mr. D. J. Fereira, B.A., LL.B. Miss Cecilia Ferreira, Drs. Wadia, Dadarkar, and D. M. da Silva, Messrs. P. Gonsalves, B.A., and F. H. Olivera, B.A., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bocarro. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun on his entrance was accorded a cordial welcome by the school authorities, and conducted to his seat amidst the sweet strains of St. Lucius' Band. The proceedings of the evening were opened by the songs, "The Hardy Norseman" and "I wish I had a pony," by school children, which were well rendered and rewarded with applause. This was followed by the reading of the school report by the secretary, Mr. S. J. d'Abreo, and the chairman distributed the prizes, which comprised valuable books. Thereafter, Master Bharucha came forth, and delivered in a clear tone and in excellent style a prologue, composed for the occasion, after which his Lordship made a short appropriate speech in English. He said that he was very glad to preside on that occasion, and thanked the school committee for the honour done him. The institution, he was happy to know from the report of the Educational Inspector, was in a flourishing condition, and was making good progress. Religious instruction was imparted along with secular education. Many children had benefited by the education received therein, and were doing well in life. He hoped that in years to come the school would meet with an ampler measure of success. He was rejoiced to find that the teaching staff was efficient, and he praised the founder of the school, the late Dr. Antonio da Silva, for his generous benefaction. Having also referred to the services of the late Father Braz Fernandes, he hoped that the memory of those patriotic gentlemen would be kept green for generations. He concluded by thanking the audience for having accorded him a patient hearing. An amusing drama, entitled "The Test of Truth," a comedy in two parts, was then gone through, and the manner in which the youthful actors discharged their respective parts allotted to them showed that a great deal of patience and care had been bestowed on the undertaking by those who were entrusted with the task of preparing the little minds to assume characters alien to their own. Master John Pereira, as "Mr. Trustful" (a wealthy country gentleman), was indeed a true type of an English gentleman, while the characters of "Algernon Moreson" and "Lionel Moreton" were well sustained by Master Goolam Hussein Curim and Master Manoel Miranda. Little Master Jehangir H. Unwalla capitally represented the character of "Edward, son of Lionel;" the beautiful and pathetic way in which this young lad spoke being highly appreciated. The character of "Major Freeheart" (a retired officer) was happily assigned to Master Hurjiwan B. Mehta. But the palm of success was carried away by Master H. D. Bharucha, who, as "Cognovit Chizzle, Esq." (Attorney-at-law), set the audience into roars of laughter by his unique representation of a cunning lawyer. Master Bernard Rodrigues ("Spiff") in the role of valat to Mr. Trustful caused much merriment, and showed that he has acquired some proficiency in the histrionic art, while Master Jehangir F. Lantyn as Grabbs (a bailiff) greatly amused the audience by his drollery. The assembly broke up with much satisfaction, the proceedings terminating by the band playing the National Anthem.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CLARE ROAD CONVENT.

THE Convent, New Hall, Clare Road, was "en fete" on Saturday, gaily decorated with bunting and foliage, when through the courtesy of the Rev. Mother, and in the presence of the Rev. Father Hoene, S. J., Vicar-General, it was the good fortune of the public to witness another of the excellent performances with which the pupils of the Nuns of Jesus and Mary have been delighting them.

The piece pourtrayed was "Regulus," or the inflexible captive, by the senior pupils of the Fort Convent. A prologue, by Miss J. Flyn, explained the indomitable courage of the captive Regulus, who refused his freedom rather than tarnish his honour. Miss Marie Thorburn (Attilia, the daughter of Regulus), on whom half the onus of the play rested, quite surpassed herself, and her acting was much enhanced by her graceful and artistic costume. "Regulus" (Miss Hilda Jones) bore her burden of the performance in an able and creditable manner, the resolute firmness against the pleadings of son and daughter, the scorn of Roman urgings to break faith with the Carthagenians, the commendation of son and daughter to Maulins, were very realistically rendered, and imparted a noble mien, which being much appreciated by the audience. Publins, son of Regulus (Miss Ethel Jones), Maulins, the Roman Consul (Miss Hilda Shears), Barce, a Carthagenian captive, companion to Attilia (Miss Ruby Nolan) was very good in her scorn of "Delighted I am not a Roman, Hamilcar, Carthagenian Ambassador (Miss Louisa Almeida), and Licinius of the Roman Tribune (Miss Josephine de Ga), the supplementary characters of Roman soldiers and the court, all did their best to support the piece, and in no small measure insured the success which it attained. Five acts were represented, and between each act the public were treated to musical varieties, opening with an instrumental overture on three pianos by young ladies of tender years. The school choir, composed of all ages, then sang the beautiful duet, "The Chimes of St. Mary's," making the new hall ring with their tuneful notes. This was followed by a bright performance of Dewja's "Finiclui Finicula," on three mandolins, by three Parsi young ladies. A grand trio concertant with two violins next delighted the audience. Then a "tiny lot" came forward to tell us (vocally) of the sorrows and griefs of "Darling Dolly," who was in such a battered condition that all the gesticulations of sympathy and love were truly merited. "Brother Tom" was the miscreant, and he did not escape his share of threatened vengeance. Lastly, came the Pinafore drill executed by the junior pupils with a light and pretty effect, the different figures causing an inclination to join in the merry dance. A word of praise to Miss Ruby Nolan, who so ably accompanied all through the evening. The prizes were then distributed to the successful pupils, and at the close the Rev. Father Hoene, in a few eulogistic words, thanked the Nuns for their enjoyable entertainment, and commended the pupils who had taken part, saying "it would be idle to try and single one as all had done so well." Continuing, he asked the audience to bear in mind that all praise was due to the Nuns of Jesus and Mary, who were entrusted with the well-doing of their pupils, and said the community for nearly half-a-century have toiled and laboured in the cause of female education in Bombay. Competition was on the increase, consequently their labours and tasks were increasing, and more onerous duties were being added yearly. Their feelings are human, and they like their schools to be up in advance with the age, and sustain the reputation of being steadfast, sincere, and just. The examiner reported satisfactorily, and the many pupils who were now in the wave of time (comprising all creeds) testified to the loving supervision which overhung them during their stay with the good Nuns. Our best wishes attend them. May they flourish for ever. With the National Anthem the evening's pleasure terminated, and all dispered after a very pleasant entertainment.

PUBLIC PRAYER AT THE WADIA FIRE TEMPLE.

LAST evening, the members of the Parsee community met at the Wadia's fire-temple at Dhobie Talao, to offer up prayers and to invoke the assistance of Almighty God to stamp out the bubonic fever, and avert the calamitous results of the famine. The hall in which the prayers were held was crowded, all the high priests being present. The members of the Parsee Panchayat, including Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., and the Hon'ble Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., were present. After the solemn prayers were over, Erwad Jivanji Mody announced that an hospital for the segregation of Parsee patients was now almost ready, and will be open to the Parsee public in a day or two. He said that those who might come within the grasp of the disease, should not fail to take advantage of the hospital, the existence of which was due to the efforts of Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, who will be giving the benefit of his skill and labur to the people free of charge. The Parsee community must be thankful to Dr. Bahadurji for his disinterested exertions. In assisting the Health Officer in stamping out the disease, they would be only carrying out the tenets of their prophet Zoroaster, who enjoined his followers to try their best to alleviate the sufferings of the sick, and to save the lives of their fellow creatures. Purity of heart and purity of body were enjoined upon them by Zoroaster.

The assembly then dispersed.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

L. M. AND S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery was declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of thirty-six candidates, who had presented themselves for the examination, 13 were declared to have stood the test successfully :—One in first class, and 12 in pass class. Jehangir Sorabjee Davar obtained the Balcrishna Sudamji Prize of Rs. 150 for midwifery and diseases of women and children. The following are the names of successful candidates :—

First Class—Purshotam Keshav Gokhale.

Pass—Peter Adrian Cordeiro, Jehangir Sorabji Davar, Manuel Francis DeAlbuquerque, Maneklal Murlidhar Ghodi, Allan Hawkins, Sadashiv Bhikaji Jatar, Anandrao Putoba Kothare, J. V. Placidus Mascarenhas, Pandurang Dattaji Pagnis, Blas J. Pais, Kavasji Temulji Pardivala, and Frank D. Rodrigues.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

TRADE LABELS IN INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

FRAMJEE MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE MANOCKJEE POONJIAJEE.

THIS suit was filed by the plaintiffs against their brother, the defendant, to restrain him from affixing on goods manufactured, sold, or exported by him six labels, copies of which were annexed to the plaint, or any other labels calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that such goods were the plaintiffs' goods, and for an order to make full discovery and to account to the plaintiffs for all goods manufactured, sold, or exported by the defendant, with such labels as aforesaid affixed thereon, and to pay to the plaintiffs all profits made on such goods, to produce all goods in his possession on which such labels were affixed, and all such labels not yet affixed in order that such labels might be defaced and destroyed, and for costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiffs and the defendant are brothers and their father, Manockjee Poonjiajee, from the year 1843 down to his death in 1879, carried on business as a manufacturer and vendor of Indian condiments. The business being an old established one was valuable, and the goods manufactured and sold were well-known and had acquired a great reputation under several trade marks used in the business. The plaintiffs and defendant assisted their father in the business, which, from the year 1855, was carried on under the name of Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons down to the time of his death in 1879, and thereafter the sons carried on the business in partnership until 1883 when the partnership was dissolved. One of the terms of the dissolution was that the first plaintiff should be entitled to the goodwill of the business and that the second plaintiff and the defendant should not set up and carry on any similar business in the name of Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, and that they should not, at any time thereafter, use in any business that they, or either of them, might set up any of the labels or trade marks by which the goods of the business had been distinguished, or any colourable imitations of such labels or trade marks. By an indenture of 24th March 1884, the right to continue the business and the goodwill thereof were assigned to the first plaintiff by the second plaintiff and the defendant, who covenated not to set up and carry on the business of chutney, jelly, and pickle manufacturers in the name of Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons within the limit mentioned in the indenture and that they would not use or employ the label by which the goods of the old firm had been distinguished. In the year 1884, the first plaintiff took the second plaintiff as his partner in the business of Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons and they still continued the business. The main feature of some of the labels was a steamship in full sail, and the goods to which such labels were affixed had a wide reputation and commanded a ready sale. Some of the labels had been registered as the plaintiffs' trade work in England in 1893, and in India in 1894; and some bore representations of medals awarded to the firm at different exhibitions. In June last, the plaintiffs discovered that the defendant, who carries on a similar business to the plaintiffs', had put on his goods, which are of similar kind but of inferior quality to the plaintiffs' goods, labels which have for their distinctive feature the ship, which is the distinctive feature of the plaintiffs' label, while in some of his labels, the defendant had exactly imitated the plaintiffs' labels, ship, and medals and all. The defendant has had no medals awarded to him, and his putting of medals on his label was attributable to no reason except his fraudulent desire to pass off his goods as those of the plaintiffs. The letter press of some of the defendant's labels was copied word for word almost from the plaintiffs' labels which added to the probability of deception. In the year 1891, the defendant had sent some goods to Hongkong, bearing imitations of the plaintiffs' lables but on their remonstrating with him, he denied it. In May 1895, the defendant consigned some goods to London, on which were affixed imitations of the plaintiffs' labels, and the plaintiffs' agents in London becoming aware of the fact, filed a suit in the Chancery Division of the High Court in London against the persons in possession thereof, and ultimately the consignees of the goods gave an undertaking not to infringe the plaintiffs' rights, and paid ten guineas for costs; and the suit was settled. Plaintiffs' having subsequently discovered that the defendant was exporting more goods with imitations of the plaintiff's labels affixed, sent a notice to the defendant; a correspondence ensued; and the present suit was filed.

The defendant, in his written statement, did not admit that the plaintiffs were exclusively entitled to the use of a representation of a steam ship on their labels. Such representations had for some years past been also used by other merchants besides the plaintiffs'; and the defendant said he had infringed no right of the plaintiffs. He denied that the plaintiffs had only recently learnt what labels were used by him in his business, and said that for years past they had been fully aware of the fact. He also denied that his goods were inferior to the plaintiffs' and said that it was true he had been awarded medals at the exhibitions, the names of which appeared on his labels. He said that this suit had been filed by the plaintiffs out of spite, and solely because of quarrels between various members of their families. He said that the plaintiffs were not entitled to any part of the relief sought.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, stated the facts of the case, remarking that unless the defendant could show that something had occurred to prevent the plaintiffs from enforcing the covenant, there was a clear cause of action. Considering that the plaintiffs had paid Rs. 19,000 and that there was an express agreement, it was extremely improbable that the plaintiff would come to such an oral agreement as the defendant alleged, as exhibit 13 was practically the same label as that of the firm minus the two medals. Apart from this, the oral evidence in support of defendant's statement was most flimsy; and his Lordship disbelieved the defendant and his witnesses. In conclusion, his Lordship said the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction as prayed for in respect of six of the labels. As regarded two other labels, his Lordship said the defendant might use them, if he omitted the ship. His Lordship ordered our account to be taken limited to three pears prior to the suit defendant by his counsel undertook to deface all labels in his possession. Defendant was ordered to pay all costs, including the costs of injunction.

THE NEW DUM DUM BULLET.

ALL shooting was stopped at 4-30 o'clock at the B. P.R. A meeting on Thursday to enable Colonel Hill, A.D.C. for Musketry, to deliver his lecture on the new Dum-Dum bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle. He was listened to by a large circle of officers, soldiers and volunteers, and amongst those present were Sir Baker Russell, Generals Sandford, Corrie-Bird, Sir Robert Hume, Morton, Badcock, and Symons. Colonel Hill told us that he wished, prior to the experiments which are to be carried out before the Commander-in-Chief, to explain what had been done and was being done by the Indian authorities to secure an efficient bullet for the Lee-Metford rifle which could be relied on to stop an enemy who had been hit by it. It was notorious that the present service bullet had failed in this respect, in the recent Chitral campaign, whereby the British soldier had to some extent lost confidence in his weapon. The Government had brought up all the varieties of sporting bullets that could be procured in the market, but they all failed under experiment in the essential qualities for military purposes of ranging power and accuracy beyond 300 yards. At this juncture, a bullet was brought forward by Captain Bertie Clay, of the Dum-Dum Factory, which after exhaustive experiments has been found to answer all requirements. It is quite as accurate, and has the same shape and weight as the service bullet, so that alternate shots might be fired with the two bullets at any range with the same elevation without any detriment to good scoring. As regards its stopping power it had been tried on a great many objects, animate and inanimate. Sheep, goats, pigs and bullocks had all been shot with it and had invariably dropped in their tracks when hit; and Colonel Hill expressed himself confident that when armed with the Lee-Metford and the new bullet the soldier would have the best rifle and most efficient bullet in the world, and one that was much more powerful than the Martini-Henry. Sergeants, Volunteers and Officers then called to the table in turn, and Colonel Hill explained, from cases of bullets in various stages of manufacture, the difference between the two bullets and showed the remains that had been recovered after firing at different kinds of objects, which proved conclusively that new bullet sets up on impart much more satisfactorily than the old one. The difference consists chiefly in the fact that the point of the old bullet is its strongest part, owing to the thickness at the point of the nickel jacket; whereas the reverse is the case with the new bullet, the nickel covering being thinnest at the point and not quite closed, leaving the lead at the tip exposed. The experiments to-morrow are intended to demonstrate practically to the soldier the effect on the new bullet on striking various object, and the result to the objects struck.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s, 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min. temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·164	Calm	2	71·6	41·2	70	...	0·12	—0·02
Sirsa	30·161	WSW	4	74·2	41·7	52	...	...	—0·10
Delhi	30·144	WNW	3	75·2	45·5	48	...	0·37	+0·19
Agra	30·161	SW	5	74·0	45·4	57	...	0·32	+0·23
Cawnpore	30·127	WSW	4	77·2	46·0	50	...	0·67	...
Allahabad	30·129	WNW	5	78·2	44·4	57	...	...	—0·34
Jhansi	30·179	NW	2	77·0	49·2	38	...	0·68	+0·49
Jacobabad	30·196	Calm	4	76·4	41·5	56	...	...	—0·20
Karachi	30·133	ENE	8	83·3	59·9	33	...	...	—0·12
Jeypore	30·237	C	2	78·5	43·2	65	...	0·71	+0·45
Ajmere	30·228	N	1	73·9	42·8	77	...	1·73	+1·47
Deesa	30·106	ENE	10	87·2	54·6	42	...	1·39	+1·23
Ahmedabad	30·076	ENE	4	87·7	60·7	71	...	0·91	...
Bhuj	30·085	E	9	80·9	57·5	42	...	2·21	+2·17
Rajkot	30·072	E	5	85·9	57·5	52	...	1·78	+1·40
Veraval	30·019	NNE	8	91·1	63·3	32	...	3·66	...
Neemuch	30·202	NNE	6	78·7	50·4	41	...	1·34	+1·10
Indore	30·158	NE	2	85·2	45·1	33	...	0·02	—0·49
Saugor	30·169	NE	2	75·7	55·6	30	...	0·05	—0·68
Jubbulpore	30·191	Calm	2	76·4	40·9	68	...	0·31	—0·29
Hoshangabad	30·160	NE	3	80·3	49·7	41	...	0·01	—0·80
Khandwa	30·152	NE	3	84·7	49·6	40	...	...	—0·67
Raipur	30·134	Calm	2	73·7	51·3	53	...	1·74	+1·14
Nagpur	30·134	Calm	1	82·2	52·2	48	...	0·57	—0·55
Amraoti	30·127	E	5	83·6	57·3	31	...	1·51	+0·66
Akola	30·113	Calm	4	85·0	47·2	54	...	0·04	—0·96
Surat	30·036	E	6	92·1	60·0	40	...	0·79	+0·61
Malegaon	30·126	N	4	81·4	48·5	82	...	0·10	—0·56
Bombay	30·012	ESE	14	88·9	73·9	56	...	0·53	—0·13
Poona	30·077	E	11	85·5	52·9	36	...	1·01	—0·39
Ahmednagar	30·103	S	5	81·7	47·4	69	...	1·23	...
Aurangabad	30·120	ENE	5	85·8	49·7	44	...	0·03	...
Sholapur	30·058	NE	10	83·3	57·1	47	...	6·76	+5·28
Ratnagiri	29·998	Calm	7	94·4	67·9	38	...	0·22	—0·28
Belgaum	29·990	ESE	18	80·7	56·9	53	...	0·90	—1·24
Goa	29·981	E	13	89·1	71·4	67	...	0·04	...
Karwar	29·988	E	4	89·3	65·5	59	...	0·03	...
Mangalore	29·934	ESE	4	90·3	69·4	62	...	2·36	—0·94
Calicut	29·912	E	7	86·7	70·0	75	...	7·82	+2·24
Cochin	29·902	NE	M	89·7	71·7	71	...	6·93	—1·01
Bangalore	30·021	ENE	12	77·2	58·9	72	...	5·61	+1·75
Secunderabad	30·064	C	5	80·6	56·1	52	...	1·87	...
Masulipatam	30·044	N	8	83·5	64·2	68	...	10·09	+2·35
Bellary	30·061	C	3	84·2	58·7	71	...	2·76	+0·49
Cuddapah	30·028	NE	L	86·7	63·4	75	...	4·38	—0·83
Madras	29·989	NNW	9	84·5	72·5	86	...	47·20	+30·83
Coimbatore	30·001	E	4	83·4	65·3	88	...	4·12	—0·15
Trichinopoly	29·961	NE	4	85·6	72·5	72	...	10·27	+3·74
Negapatam	29·957	NW	16	82·4	72·9	87	0·05	36·37	+15·08
Colombo	29·868	NNE	19	80·0	70·5	80	...	23·06	+6·42
Aden	30·002	NE	15	79·3	75·4	69	...	...	—0·43

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Lahore and Sirsa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly else where. Readings are highest in Rajputana, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are rather steep on the West Coast between Surat and Cochin, and moderate to slight elsewhere. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to fresh at Bombay, Belgaum, Goa, Negapatam and Colombo. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay and Colombo, 12 at Surat, Sholapur and Bengalore, and 10 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the mean of the season at Indore and Ratnagiri, and the minimum in similar defect at Jubbulpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 41° at Lahore and Jubbulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. A few drops of rain have fallen at Negapatam. Winds on the Coromandel Coast exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and the wheather to the eastwards of Madras in the Bay appears to be in an unsettled condition. Elsewhere it is generally fine.

DEC. 13

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steeps. Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Raipore, Malegaon, Madras and Negapatam, while either north-east or south-east breeze or calms are reported from other places. The force has been fresh to strong at Colombo, Negapatam and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Goa and Colombo, 12 at Bangalore and 10 at Deesa, Surat, Bombay, and Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature in the large excess of normal at Indore and Ratnagiri, and the minimum in large defect at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Ratnagiri, and the lowest 38° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Sirsa Bellary Madras Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Negapatam and Colombo. No rain has fallen at any of the reporting stations. The weather is generally fine over nearly the whole country.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 14.

Sunday :—The barometer has fallen slightly in Bengal and in Madras and Ceylon, but has risen elsewhere. Readings are highest in the Punjab and lowest in Ceylon. The barometer reads above the normal except in Ceylon. Winds are fairly normal except in the extreme south, the direction being more north-westerly than usual on the Carnatic Coast and more Northerly than usual in Ceylon. The force at Colombo is exceptionally high, and the weather is unsettled to the extreme south of the Bay. There has been no rain in any part of the Indian area except at Trincomalee, where half-an-inch has been received. The mean temperature is low in Burma, Bengal and south of the Peninsula, and generally excessive elsewhere.

Monday :—The barometer has risen rapidly in Kashmir and fallen briskly in the Punjab and Baluchistan; elsewhere the changes are slight and rather irregular. The distribution of pressure generally is similar to that reported yesterday. The readings remaining highest in North-West India, and lowest in Ceylon, and the pressure being generally above the normal except Ceylon. Winds are a little changed in direction. The force remains strong in Colombo and fresh in several stations on the West Coast, and the wind is increasing and spreading around the coast of the Bay. At Negapatam a few drops of rain have been received, but this is the only rainfall reported. This morning heat was greater than usual over the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere the weather was cooler than usual. Conditions are slightly unsettled over south-west of the Bay, and the rain will probably recommence in the Madras coast districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th December, 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·968
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7
Dew Point	63·3
Relative humidity of Air	5·85
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	88·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	73·2
General Directions of wind*	ENE, ESE, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	251

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, speaking at Sheffield, on Nov. 23, said that at the election their country was pining for quiet, but under "the Government of repose" we had reaped a full crop troubles. The Opposition had exhibited a generous spirit towards the Government regarding foreign affairs—a fact which was much in contrast with the conduct of the Tories during the Bulgarin atrocities. Still, they would not be satisfied until they heard the England had taken the lead in urging active measures to put an end to Turkish misgovernment, and had disabused the Powers of their suspicious by offering to renounce the Cyprus Convention, or to in some other way show our disinterestedness.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line s s Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain A Pankow, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE barque Gulianar, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Inhambane, with a cargo of groundnuts. The vessel is consigned to Mr H E McMungia.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain S Boon, which arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Rangoon (21st November) via Trincomalee and Cochin, brought a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s s Baghdad, 819 tons, Captain J A Robertson, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi (10th December) via coast ports, brought a general cargo and 144 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss E Atkins, Mr H Smith, Mrs T Hoggiwand and 65 deck.

THE s s Baroda, 1,930 tons, Captain G Schmidt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (5th November) via Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Birkefeld, Mr Kirtel, Mr Schwerdtfryer, Mr Gnan Mrs Hall, Miss Hall, and 56 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE following is a list of passengers, arrived here yesterday afternoon, per Austrian Lloyd's s s Medusa, Captain G Wallusching, from Trieste, Fiume and Venice :—Rev W Beatty, Rev and Mrs H F Bentel, Prof Bilger, Mr R Costanzo, Mr Deigi, Mrs Daly, Miss Dwoira, Mr A Dei Medico, Mrs Fowler, Rev Gardner, Baron and lady Herring, Baron Herring, Miss O Jones, Mr J Jerick, Mr A Keming, Mr and Mrs D H Lindsay, Mr and Mrs F S A Orchard, Rev and Mrs E Patrick, Mr A Peter, Count Renesse, Miss K Silkiss, Mrs E Tarrant, and Mr C D Twopenny. From Suez—Mr E Petrochills. From Port Said—Mr N Guiletti.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Jupiter	2199	Naile	London	16-12	Bombay Co
B	Muke Maru	2054	Going	Japan		N Y Kaisha
D	Vulcan	2211	Curtis	Liverpool	28-12	Bombay Co
F	Coronac (sp)	435	Pedersen	N F		H J Ahmed
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	18-12	F Heyer
K	Pekin	2134	Shumaker	Jedda		H C Joosub
M	Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	15-12	Shepd & Co
N	Cashmere	1665	Garrett	Mauritius		H C Joosub
O	Crescent	905	Strickland	Natal		K T Mahomed
P	Loodiana	2124	Warington	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Esmailji	Bhownugger	15-12	Do.
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	Mangalore	14-12	Do.
Mahanadi	513	Fakeera	N F		Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Armenia	2218	Garrick	Liverpool	16-12	W& A G & Co
5	Thames	2321	Nantes	Aden	19-12	P & O Co
10	Stolzenfels	1193	Tankow	Hamburg	15-12	Glade & Co
14	Baghdad	820	Robertson	Karachi		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dumra	762	Rusell	Karachi	15-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Vadala	2164	Wadge	Moulmein	15-12	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 14·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Gulianar (bq)	Nacoda	Inhambane.
	Baroda (s)	Schmidt	Hamburg, Nov. 5.
	Persepolis (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Peshawar (Transport)	Vibert	Suakin, Dec. 4.
	Medusa (s)	Wallusching.	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dumra, Russell, for Karachi, &c.
" Stolzenfels, Pankow, for Hamburg.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Baghdad, for Karachi and K. Coast ports.
" Thames, for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVAL.
11 Pentakota s ... Cane ... Rangoon, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.
Dec. 11.—Steamers Cuina, Maharaja and Karagola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Vulcan s—39 bales wool, and 54 bales goat hairs, H O H Hassam; 40 bales wool, G Radhakisun; 600 bales wool, Goculdas Toolsidas; 108 bales wool, Motee Jaitha.

Armenia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Jupiter s—13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 70 cwt gum, Moladina Lalljee; 1 case and 1 bale carpets, M F Kapadia; 37 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co; 10 cases indigo, P Dwarkadas; 22½ cwt peacock feathers, Rehimtoola; 30 cases chutney, and 1 case cigars, Latham and Co; 70 cwt gum, Jaitha Malsee; 10 cases furniture, and 5 cases woodenware, K Kurrimbux.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—1 case and 1 ball carpets, M F Kapadia; 75 bales cotton, Gaudum and Co; 1,000 cwts mowraseed, 8,036 cwts linseed, 6,027 cwts rapeseed, 6,000 cwts castorseed 3,999 cwts teelseed and 260 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3,300 cwts castorseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Vulcan s—430 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Jupiter s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 82 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, 500 cwts rapeseed, 420 bales cotton, and 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 131 bales cottonfly, N Futehally and Co; 1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; and 4,062 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 50 cwt buffalo hoorns, Prier de aone and Co; 220 bales cotton, and 3,616 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 399 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause; 210 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 315 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, Yan Shun and Co; 402 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 7,520 cwt onions, A Jamasjee and Co; 150 cwt ooplate, 132 cwt sharkfins, and 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata and Co; 10 bales piece goods, The Svadeshi Mills and Co.

Mirzapore s—63 chests opium, The P and O Company.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Muke Maru s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Tata and Co; 40 bales piece goods, The Svadeshi Mills Co, Ld.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—9 cases indigo, Dinshaw D Currance and Co; 21 cases indigo, F Khoobchand.

FOR KOBE.

Muke Maru s—561 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Muke Maru s—100 bales cotton Tata and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Edinburgh s—135 casks ale, and 15 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 200 cases ale, Robinson Morrison and Co.

Armenia s—46 cases gingerwine, and 130 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 172 cases portwine, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla; 49 cases wine, 13 cases rum, D Dadabhoy; 100 cases ale, Robinson Morrisson and Co.

Clan Maclean s—5 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—1 pipe wine, B Smyth and Co.

City of Edinburgh s—11 cases soap, etc, Oomer Hassam and Co; 5 cases stationery, Nuzerally Cumroodin.

Armenia s—15 cases stout etc, 25 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 3 cases earthenware, S M Cassam; 120 cases chemicals, Treacher and Co; 50 cases slates, Mahomedally Peer Khanjee; 12 cases plateglass, Munshi Allabux; 9 bales writing paper, Nuzerally Cumroodin.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Aston Hall s—10 cases claret, and 12 cases brandy, D B Lam and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Stolzenfels s—4 cases glassware, Essa Begmahomed; 15 cases glassware, E Mahomedally; 164 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 100 cases candles, A Sackalchand; 125 cases candles, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—3 cases claret, and 1 case vermouth, C Colonello and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Peninsular s—9 cases glassbeads, Goolamally Abdulally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Stolzenfels s—17 cases soap, Sumsoodin Nazerally; 2 cases lampware, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris; 5 cases glassware, Essa Begmahomed.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 10th December 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 5th Dec. 1896	11,571,000
Balance to be remitted from 6th December 1896 to 31st March 1897	4,929,000

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic on you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimly grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other teas at even Rs. 1-8 per lb. MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY Butler Scotch, Everton Toffee, Twisted Baley Sugar, Barley Sugar by Whistles, Silver Comfits, Liquers, &c., &c. Just unpacked. Xmas List Free.—PEARSE & Co., Sirdars Palace Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

WHY SUFFER any longer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Influenza, and other chest diseases of any standing? Buy Dr. Dastoor's Expectorant; it will cure where all remedies have failed. The first dose gives complete and instantaneous relief. Re. 1-4 per bottle, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co's., Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS! Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-Stations requiring FRUITS, NUTS, FISH, POMFRETS, etc., etc., should always Apply to B. TUKINA Near Khara Kua, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

NEW PACKETS of 50 ELEGANT CARDS in a Fancy Box to Hand by the Mail. Choicest Selection yet offers for only Rs. (one), at SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE NOVEL COLLECTION of TOYS, DOLLS, and PRESENTS at SHROFF'S 'XMAS BAZAR, this year is JUST what is desired by all. Inspection Solicited, Every one satisfied.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE, (Lamp, Bell and Brake) only used a few times, owner leaving Bombay, open to offer. Apply "W. 4.," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—Complete turnout, (Light English built Victoria, newly done up) and BAY ARAB GELOING, (6 years). offers—Address "H. H." care of this office.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel, YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable—indeed, always a good table, the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and servants very attentive. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—G. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, in Metal cases, Rs. 45 to 75; Silver cases, Rs. 60 to Rs. 150. Gold cases, Rs. 150 to Rs. 500. Guaranteed for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh!! I have been using since 40 years!!!

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1889.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.............................Rs. 8
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT (TUESDAY), WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH DECEMBER.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GRAND MILITARY GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,
AND
BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
WONDERFUL FEATS, SPLENDID DANCES,
HUMOROUS SONGS & RECITATIONS.
STARTLING EFFECTS WITH VARIED LIGHTS.
EACH EVENING THE PROGRAMME WILL BE VARIED.

By kind permission of Colonel C. D. Cooper and Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P. M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Reserved Seats Rs. 3 and 2. Back Seats Re. 1 and annas 8.
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN UNIFORM, HALF PRICE.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Company, (Ld.)

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

CHUBB'S
SIX LEVERS
DETECTOR LOCKS
FOR
BANKERS
AND
MERCHANTS.
PERFECT IN ACTION,
HIGHLY FINISHED,
AND
CHEAP.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

WE have no further telegraphic news to notice this evening under the above head, Reuter's latest messages having been referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	268,000	228,000	342,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	140,000	87,000	110,000
" Continent	85,000	97,000	130,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4 059,000	2,886,000	4,369,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,470,000	833,000	1,312,000
" " to Continent do.	1,200,000	957,000	1,495,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,220,000	966,000	1,217,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 12th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,960,000	3,861,650	4,344,140
" " Surats	129,000	155,580	130,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	818,000	973,750	992,800
" London	7,000	6,000	9,000
American Afloat	340,000	226,000	364,000
East Indian "	6,000	7,500	10,000
Total ...	1,171,000	1,213,250	1,175,800
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4 5-32d.	4 5-8d.	3 3-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 21-32d.	3 7-8d.	2 5-8d.
Difference ...	1-2d.	3-4d.	15-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	789,444
" " Branches	Dec.	"	279,623
Other	"	"	2,813,012
Government Securities	"	"	128,057
Other authorised "			unchanged.
Loans	Inc.	"	355,551
Bills Discounted and Purchased	"	"	305,907
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	678,005
Cash	"	"	23,33,223

The action of the directors of the Presidency Bank in advancing their rates by another one per cent. at their Board meeting last Thursday in presence of increasing scarcity of money is justified by the Statement of Affairs of the Bank issued to-day, which discloses a diminution in the Cash Balance of over 23¼ lakhs, at 131¼ lakhs at the close of last week, compared with its state at the end of the week preceding. The Return now under notice shows very heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits, and a material increase both in Loans and Bills Discounted, the total addition to trade requirements being represented by some 34½ lakhs, as against a diminution in the same direction of 19½ lakhs in the previous week. On the other hand, the Cash Balance was helped by a net increase of 5 lakhs in Government Deposits, and by a decrease of 6¾ lakhs in balances with other Banks.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—The Returns of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* for the month of November having been furnished by Reuter, we are able to give below our usual monthly Statement, which shows that while the missions at Bombay were lighter in every item of *Cloth* and in *Twist* than in October, they were heavier, in the same comparison, than in November 1895; a similar result being shown with regard to shipments to Calcutta except in the case of *Coloured Cotton*, which were less last month to that presidency than in November last year. To Madras, on the other hand, shipments of *Plain* and *Printed Cottons*, and *Twist* were last month in excess of those in October, and in November last year—the principal item very much so—while *Coloured* were shipped in rather smaller quantity than in November 1895. The figures for this presidency alone for 11 months of the present year, and which may be taken as a guide to the year's result, disclose a very large increase in the shipments of every item of *Cotton Cloth* compared with the same period last year, and a small addition to those of *Twist*, the increase in the principal item of *Plain Cottons* being nearly 83,000 yards.

		Nov. 1896.	Oct. 1896.	Nov. 1895.
Bombay:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	28,050,000	33,100,000	17,150,000
Colored "	" ..	4,600,000	5,350,000	2,950,000
Printed "	" ..	6,650,000	8,100,000	5,150,000
Twist "	lbs...	600,000	850,000	400,000
Calcutta:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	69,750,000	81350,000	66,850,000
Colored "	" ...	3,950,000	5,150,000	4,500,000
Printed "	" ..	2,900,000	3,050,000	2,350,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,000,000	1,200,000	450,000
Madras:—				
Plain Cottons	yds...	8,000,000	6,750,000	1,450,000
Colored "	" ...	1,250,000	950,000	1,350,000
Printed "	" ...	2,650,000	2,350,000	950,000
Twist "	lbs..	1,400,000	1,250,000	550,000

		For 11 months. 1896.	For 11 months. 1895.
Bombay only:—			
Plain Cottons	yds...	413,250,000	330,450,000
Colored "	" ...	55,000,000	37,900,000
Printed "	" ...	83,320,000	68,500,000
Twist "	lbs...	10,150,000	10,000,000

COTTON has been almost a blank day for business, nothing whatever having been done by the Mills; while exporters have bought only 400 new Bengal, at Rs. 144-54; and 100 new Khangaum, at Rs. 172 per candy. The tone of the market has been dull, and prices have further declined Rs. 2. to Rs. 3 per candy, all round.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advise nothing fresh to speak of with regard to Cotton, which is being harvested in the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles in bright, seasonable weather; while at Broach, picking had commenced, and arrivals were expected early. In the Dhollera circle, the plants were flourishing at Bhownuggur and at Dhollera, being in flower in the latter district; while at Wudwan they were showing bolls rapidly ripening, crop prospects in this district being much improved. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton plants were flourishing and in flower.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—We have nothing fresh to report regarding these markets, which both remain steady in tone, with a moderate amount of business passing for shippers' account, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Wheat	5,693	cwts.
Linseed	663	"
Gingelly	3,244	"
Castorseed	2,232	"
Rice	6,588	"

FREIGHTS are steady at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.—the latter rate being quoted for Cotton, but no fresh business to speak of has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened again this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 3⅜d. for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and at 1s. 3 17-32 to 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, the market remaining steady at these quotations for near delivery with a moderate amount of business passing both ways, and closing quiet a follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 3 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 3 3-8d.	do.
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 3 7-16d.	do.
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 9-16d.	do.
Francs	do.	...1·63¾	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet and drooping to-day, and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents. after opening at 100 1-16 for cash, and the 5th January settlement, declined to 99 15-16 and par, in the two positions, respectively, but left off at par, all round; with 3 per Cents. quoted at 98 1-2.

SHARES remain a quiet market generally, and only a few changes have taken place in Mill scrip to-day, and these about as much in buyers as in sellers' favour. Prices are unchanged in value, as also are Miscellaneous shares. Ahmedabad-Prantij Ry. shares are Rs. 3 higher; and Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 2 1-2, say to Rs. 1,350 per share.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th November, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,68,809	3,70,181	5,392	5,44,382
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,22,285

Decrease ....Rs. 2,77,903

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHUMSOODIN—December 14, at Bombay, A. H. Shumsoodin, a well known Borah Diamond Merchant, aged 41 years. (English papers please copy.)

POONA.

DEATH.

KHARADI—December 11, at Poona, Mr. Muncherjee Nanabhoy Kharadi, Proprietor of the Khandala Hotel, of a short illness.

COCHIN.

BIRTH.

GRIEVE—December 14, at Cochin, the wife of J. Grieve of a son.

JAVA.

BIRTH.

STEPHEN—December 14, at Batavia, Java, the wife of A. G. Stephen, of a son. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

HEAD—EAMES—November 19, at St. John, Thayetmyo, Burmah, by the Rev. C. P. Cory, Chaplain, Capt. Leonard Head, Adjutant, 1st Battalion, East Lancashire (XXX) Regiment, to Mabel C myns, youngest daughter of the late Comyns Eames, Esq., LL. B.

LE MESURIER—BRUCE—December 10, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev J. I. B. Cockin, Chaplain of Allahabad, assisted by the Rev. T. Russell, Captain Eugene Le Mesurier, I. S. C., eldest son of Colonel F. A. Le Mesurier, C. B., R. E., to Lilian Florence, second daughter of W. R. Bruce, Esq., Master of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, of Rockford, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

RENDALL—HENDRY—December 10, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. C. G. Mylrea, assisted by the Rev. H. D. Williamson, Henry Herbert Rendall, of Dibrugarh, Assam, eldest son of the late Henry Bradford Rendall, of London, to Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late William Canwell Hendry, of Tollington Park, London.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1896.

IF the world in general had any means of determining whether the declaration of the supposed intentions of the Russian Government in regard to Turkey which appears in the *Viedomosti*, is inspired or merely imaginary, it would be possible to form some idea as to the course things will take in the immediate future. The paper just mentioned states with an air of authority what Prince Lobanoff stated again and again in somewhat different words, that Russia will exhaust all means of conciliation before a resort to arms and that she will adhere to common European action. The late Minister for Foreign Affairs preferred the historic formula that a resort to force against Turkey would be repugnant to the Czar, and that the use of force by any other Power would be equally repugnant to his Majesty—words which, as Lord Rosebery pointed out, conveyed in diplomatic language the resolution to resist the armed intervention of any other Power by force. This statement of policy is now amplified. Russia "will adhere to common European action and exhaust all means of conciliation *before a resort to arms*. But if the Powers decide on a more active policy Russia must obtain the sole mission of protecting Christians in Turkey." This amplification distinctly contemplates a resort to arms, which Prince Lobanoff ruled out of the list of alternatives, by declaring that the use of force was repugnant to the Emperor. That attitude forbade any suggestion of a desire on the part of Russia to act as the mandatory of Europe. The keynote of her policy was the observance of existing treaties. The Prince insisted on the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish dominions and the necessity of sustaining the authority and the prestige of the Sultan as the sole means of effecting reforms in the Ottoman Empire. To a suggestion of Lord Salisbury's communicated by the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that it might be found indispensable to depose the Sultan, the Prince replied that before agreeing to such a course he should like to be informed who was to be put in the Sultan's place. He approved of the reluctance of the Sultan, to accept the scheme of reorganisation drawn up by the Ambassadors at Constantinople, on the ground that it infringed on his sovereignty and went beyond the necessities of the case. The other Continental Powers gave their adhesion to this dilatory method of dealing with the Turkish question because it had the great advantage of adjourning a collision of interests which would almost infallibly precipitate a war to which no one could assign limits. The Czar's tour to Vienna and to Berlin, if not to Balmoral and Paris, had for its chief object to satisfy the Austrian and German Governments that Russia desires the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* in the near East, and in that mission Nicolas II. was undoubtedly successful. The statement which now obtains special prominence in a St. Petersburg paper suggests the possibility that the Russian Government is no longer proceeding on the lines laid down by Prince Lobanoff, but is prepared to accept "the sole mission" from the other European Powers to execute the work of protecting Christians in Turkey.

There are many considerations of which it is advisable to take note before believing that so remarkable a change of policy has been effected, especially in the absence of any change of circumstances to require or explain so sudden an evolution on the part of a Government famous for its steady pursuance of a fixed policy. The successor of Prince Lobanoff at the Foreign Office has not yet been appointed, and it would be contrary to usage and indeed to commonsense to decide upon an important evolution in foreign policy while the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs is vacant. A weightier reason for scepticism in such a matter is that any proposal to accept a mission from the other Powers, to resort to arms, and in pursuance of an active policy send Russian armies into Turkey to protect the Christians, would arouse by no means latent jealousy of Europe, and precipitate that general war which Russia is as deeply interested as the rest of the Powers in postponing. It is not for a moment to be supposed that Austria-Hungary, Germany and Great Britain would give *carte blanche* to Russia to deal with Turkey at her own will and pleasure. The experience of 1877-78 forbids any illusion on that score either at St. Petersburg or anywhere else. The conquest of Turkey would in all probability cost efforts and sacrifices far beyond those entailed by the deliverance of Bulgaria and the reduction of Kars; operations which involved the expenditure of 100,000 soldiers and one hundred millions sterling in treasure. When accounts had to be balanced at Berlin, Russia got nothing for her efforts, while the Powers that stood by and kept their powder dry received large rewards for their self-control. It is not likely that Russia will consent to play that unprofitable role a second time, and it is very certain that the Powers will think twice before giving Russia "a sole mission" in Turkey without some stipulation as to the division of "the territories about to come into the market," to use Lord Salisbury's suggestive phrase, only thirteen months old. If we have to seek in a St. Petersburg newspaper for light and guidance as to the real trend of Russian policy in respect to Turkey we should assign a higher value to the adumbration of a special agreement between that Power and Turkey, which appeared in the semi-official *Novoe Vremya* some twelve days ago. The writer expressly says that Russia is not bound by the fiction of the European Concert, and that the only two States concerned are Russia and Turkey: "The Eastern Question is purely Russian, and the Dardanelles Question a matter of Russia's internal policy. Only two States—Russia and Turkey—have vital interests to maintain in the Turkish Question. A conference would be of no use to Russia, while, on the other hand, it might result in a partition of the Ottoman Empire, in consequence of the Porte not being able to restore peace and order throughout the country. Russia must solve the question under whatever conditions she can, offering Turkey guarantees for the maintenance of her territorial boundaries, and saying what those boundaries are to be. Russia is not bound by the fiction of the European Concert. The Cyprus Convention of 1878 which England concluded with Turkey, was a separate agreement made in disregard of the European Concert, and yet was recognised by the Powers eighteen years ago. For two years Russia has looked on patiently and quietly at the sanguinary riots close to her frontiers, hoping that the Powers would arrive at an understanding, but it has become more and more clear that the Turco-Armenian riots on the Russian frontier are only fed by the disharmony of the Powers, and may sooner or later lead to a war. In order to prevent this Russia must declare that men's lives and the peace of peoples are not diplomatic playthings. Russia must take an independent step and put an end to the sanguinary riots on her frontiers. Turkey and Russia are at present bound by nothing. Russia is now master of the situation in the East, and she must take advantage of this to secure for a long period her predominance and the interests of peace there. This candid resumé of the situation has been taken in London to mean that Russia intends to intervene "actively" in Turkey, the mobilisation of the Black Sea fleet and the increase of the army of the Caucasus being regarded as means to that end. A display of force is one thing, it is quite another to put armies and fleets in motion at the risk of kindling a conflagration which might extend over all Europe. The point of the article is that Russia will deal with Turkey directly and not in concert with the other Powers.

That this is the real aim of Russian policy there can be no reasonable doubt. The acceptance of a mission from the other Powers to restore order in Turkey by force of arms—in other words, to effect the conquest of the Ottoman Empire as the mandatory of Europe—would be fatal to that policy. There is little likelihood that such a mission will be sought or accepted. On this point we may quote the *Viedomosti* itself, which has quite recently combated the proposal of the French Government that Russia should have a representative on the Council of the Ottoman Debt in Constantinople on the ground that its acceptance might be taken to indicate international contrel over Turkish affairs, whereas the whole aim of Russia has been to set aside the interference of Europe "in the affairs and fate of Turkey." The *Times* reproduces the whole of the article which is attributed to official inspiration. The following passage makes the actual relations between Russia and the Sick Man as clear as crystal:—"Various foreign journals, especially in France, have lately announced that Russia has agreed to appoint a representative on the Council of the Ottoman Debt in Constantinople. The finances of Turkey, they say, must be taken in hand in order to prevent the threatening downfall of the Ottoman Power. This means the institution of an international control over Turkish finances, similar to the control in Egypt, and the absence of a Russian delegate from the council of bondholders has hitherto been the chief obstacle in the way of giving that institution an international character. Hence the efforts of European Governments, especially that of France, to induce Russia to take part in the Council. But what is Russia to gain by this? The advantage of it for Europe, and especially for the Jewish bankers of Europe, is evident. Hebrew bankers, foreseeing the imminent bankruptcy and perhaps final ruin of the Turkish Empire, are at present doing all they can to place Russia in the position of apparently sharing their interests. In return Russia is promised the punctual payment of the war contribution of 3,000,000 roubles yearly which would mean 1,000,000 more than she has received during the last few years. But what would Russia gain by this arrangement? The whole policy of Russia since the last war has been to set aside the interference of Europe in the affairs and fate of Turkey. Our diplomacy was able to keep the Sultan from joining the Triple Alliance at the moment of its greatest political power. We have succeeded in isolating Turkey from England. Finding no support from any one of the European Powers, and feeling completely dependent upon Russia, there is no doubt that Turkey will fulfil every demand that we make upon her, and probably in a comparatively short space of time will place herself entirely at Russia's disposition." In other words, when the pear is ripe it will fall into Russia's lap, and it is not to her advantage to waste her efforts in shaking the tree so that the fruit may fall a little sooner, and into other people's baskets. The European Powers on the other hand will not go out of their way to hasten the fall of the pear under such circumstances.

POOR British Empire! exclaims our London correspondent. Abroad we are with monotonous frequency being assured that our days as a great people are numbered and at home our Cassandras are never tired of telling us that if we are not particularly careful we shall soon cease to be the greatest trading nation in the world. As if these predictions were not sufficiently gloomy here is Dr. J. Hopkinson doing his best to add to our woes in these dreary and depressing foggy days. In his speech at the annual dinner of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, of which he is president, Dr. Hopkinson pointed out that British commercial supremacy originated and was largely maintained owing to the resources of coal at her disposal. And then he went on to ask this terrible question: If coal were to cease to be the basis of the means of communication and of most of British industries, would the Empire still be commercially supreme? He doubts it. In the falls of Niagara there is, he painfully reminds us, a waste of more power than could be derived from all the coal that could be raised throughout the wide world, and there are alas! more falls on the earth than those of the famous cataract dividing the State of New York from Ontario. He informs us that it is the work of the engineer in future to utilize those falls for the acquisition and transmission of power for various purposes. When that comes about what will our position be? "We shall surely," says the President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, "have to do one of two things—we shall either have to live on our accumulators"—not our accumulations—"or we shall have to flit. In either case the commercial supremacy of Great Britain will have gone." He does not tell us where we shall flit to. Judging from the legislation the Transvaal Rand has been adopting during the past few days "Oom Paul" or his successor will not take us, and the situation will be very grave unless the eminent men who are making or think they are making such valuable discoveries about Mars can give us some hope of our being transported in our dire extremity to that well-irrigated planet.

THE mortality returns of the past two days show that bubonic fever is no better. A hundred and two new cases and eighty-nine deaths would bring us to over three hundred fatalities in a week—a figure which is equivalent to two-thirds of the average weekly death-roll of the city. Neighbouring districts are growing most alarmed, though it must be admitted that the disease has so far kept very closely confined to Bombay Island. Two or three cases are reported from Bandora, but they have been carried there by fugitives. Two of our correspondents claim to have proved this, and they raise a bitter outcry against the admission of the refugees. The effect has been an increased demand for house property in Bandora and a consequent enhancement of rents. House-owners have gone so far as to serve their old tenants with notice to quit so as to make room for the immigrants from Bombay, whose only object is to keep away, and who are therefore willing to pay double the rents the Bandora landlords have hitherto been able to obtain. The Poona Cantonment seems determined fugitives from Bombay shall not find a resting place there. Believing the cantonment rules insufficient the General Officer of the Bombay Command with the sanction of the Government of India yesterday notified that special measures have been enforced. No person suffering from bubonic fever is to be allowed to enter or to be conveyed within cantonment limits, and any executive officer is empowered to break open and forcibly enter any infected house for the purpose of disinfecting it or destroying the clothing and effects of any infected person. A fine of a thousand rupees or imprisonment for six months is prescribed for any offence under the special rules.

THERE is a good deal of speculation in clerical circles at home as to who is likely to succeed Dr. Mylne in the Bishopric of Bombay. Our London correspondent says he heard one reverend gentleman express a desire that Lord Salisbury would nominate the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, but we do not think the wish was altogether friendly to the pugnacious Canon of Ripon. However, it is not at all probable that he will be chosen; for although, on ecclesiastical grounds, he is not obnoxious to the Prime Minister, the Canon's attitude towards the Mahomedan religion, as to which Mr. Justice Ameer Ali of Calcutta has had some experience, would make him unsuitable for an Indian bishopric, and we are not sure that he would accept the position even if it were offered to him. The general opinion amongst Churchmen is that Bishop Mylne will not be long in England before some ecclesiastical office worthy of his ability, energy, and earnestness is placed at his disposal.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, having return from leave of absence, took his seat on the ben of the Original Side, yesterday. The Hon. M Justice Fulton sat with the Chief Justice on th Appellate Side.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning w leave Bombay, for Aden, on the 23rd instant, wi No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners a Detachment 10th Bombay Infantry.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Ra way for the week ending 21st November 18 shows a decrease on the corresponding week 1895 of 103,254 maunds and Rs. 46,812 in th earnings.

MR. W. WEBB, Third Presidency Magistra goes on privilege leave of two months and-a-ha from the 4th proximo. It is understood that M P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, wi act in his place during the period.

IT will be seen from an advertisement in ou to-day's paper, that the Trustees of the Port o Karachi have been authorised by Government t raise a loan of thirteen lakhs of rupees, but the Trustees invite tenders for Karachi Port Trust debentures to the extent of five lakhs only.

THE transports Virawa, Panana, and Landaura are expected to arrive at Bombay from Suakin with troops, etc., as detailed below, about the 17th instant. They will be, on arrival in the Prince's Dock, despatched to their destinations:—In transport Virawa, 1st Bombay Lancers—European officers 4, Native officers 8, rank and file 228, followers 140, horses 255, and ammunition in Regimental charge 38 boxes. Field Hospitals—Non-Commissioned officer 1 and establishments 54. Commissariat Department—5 men. In transport Panana—General Officer Commanding and Staff, 10; Madras Sappers and Miners—European officers 2, Non-Commissioned officers 1, Native officers 4, rank and file 182, followers 56, horses 5 and mules 76. Commissariat Department—Men 41 and mules 11. Military Accounts Department—Men 4. Field Hospitals—European officer 1, and establishment 4. In transport Landaura—1st Bombay Lancers. European officers 1, Native officers 2, rank and file 40, followers 113, horses 2, ponies 199, and camels 7. Field Hospitals—European officers 1, establishments 114, horse 1, and mules 8. Ordnance Department—Warrant officer 1, Non-Commissioned officer 1, and lascars 11. Commissariat Department—Warrant officers 2, and establishment 69.

AT a meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, held in London on the 10th ultimo, it was resolved, on the proposal of Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, C.S.I., that Mr. M. P. Karkaria be invited to send a paper to the Society on the "Rise Progress and Present State of the Press of Western India."

A NEW form of sea insurance has recently been inaugurated. Japanese pug dogs have lately become fashionable in Paris, and considerable numbers are imported from time to time. Merchants engaged in the trade now insure the animals against sea-risk, and as they are delicate and require careful attention, the "chances" have to be carefully calculated.

M. DELYANNI, the Greek Premier, read the Budget statement in the Chamber at Athens, on Nov. 23. The revenue for 1897 is estimated to show a surplus of 1,500,000 drachmæ. The Minister said he had hoped by this time to be able to announce a settlement with the country's creditors, but negotiations were still in progress, and the Government was willing to make any arrangement which would restore the credit of the State without impairing its independence.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The St. Petersburg "Viedomosti," in an article on the Armenian question, which has been much commented upon, says that Russia will adhere to common European action and exhaust all means of conciliation before a resort to arms, but that if the Powers decide upon an active policy, Russia must obtain the sole mission of executing the work of protecting Christians in Turkey.

THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN COERCIAN IN TURKEY.

The "Times," in a leading article commenting upon the declaration made by the St. Petersburg "Viedomosti" on the Armenian question, states that any intervention or coercian in the affairs of Turkey must be of an international character, conferring no exclusive advantages upon any one Power.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE PROPOSED TERMS.

It is expected that the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Arbitration Treaty will be concluded within three weeks hence.

It is believed that the Treaty will bo for a term of five years and will provide for the formation of an Arbitration Court, comprising of three Judges for each country, to settle all differences, except the Venezuela and Behring Sea questions, but to include the Alaska boundary dispute.

THE "TIMES" ON THE RUSSIAN FAMINE FUND.

The "Times," in a special article on the famine in India, regrets the impression formed in St. Petersburg that the object of the Russian famine fund for India has not been appreciated by Great Britain, and says that it is regarded here as a genuine and spontaneous offering springing from the impulse of the Russian heart. But, the article points out, caution is necessary in considering the bearing of such offers, whether emanating from British or Russian sympathy.

The "Times" praises the efforts of Native charity, whereon the Government must mainly rely on such occasions, and it acts wisely in calling forth the utmost resources of Indian charity before approving any appeals for foreign aid.

BALLOON ASCENT AT SUKKUR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS,)

SUKKUR, Dec. 13.

Miss Beaumont made a most successful balloon ascent and parachute descent, at five o'clock, on Saturday, from the Railway workshop compound at Sukkur. A large and enthusiastic crowd assembled to witness the first ascent in Sukkur. An altitude of eight thousand feet was attained, and Miss Beaumont landed a short distance from the starting point. The inflation was superintended by Professor Van Tassel, and was carried out in a most careful and scientific manner.

MR. BHOWNUGGREE IN SHOLAPUR.

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 13.

A large and influencial gathering of Hindus and Mahomedans of Sadar Bazaar, Sholapur, assembled, to-day, at the invitation of the Parsee community, in the Cama Hall, to honor Mr. Bhownuggree. Mr. Davar, pleader, on behalf of the Parsee community, read an address, which eulogized the services of Mr. Bhownuggree, and wished him a still more brilliant Parliamentary career. Mr. Bhownuggree, in a learned speech, thanked the community for the unexpected demonstration, and said with reference to the allegation made at a recent meeting in Bombay that all he had done was to repel a charge made in London against the Parsees that they were disloyal and that the allegation in question was fictitious. Mr. Bhownuggree's remarks were frequently applauded. On leaving he was cheered heartily.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Oceanien arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Sunday, the 13th instant, at 8 a.m.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 13th instant, via Membassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dholiera	3 21-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	30

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 14.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 14th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	4	1	40 p.m.	..	13
Suez	4	3	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 14th December, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	4
" Karachi	...	11	..	1
" Madras	...	28	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—December 13.

10 p.m.	74·6

MONDAY.—December 14.

6 a.m.	78·2
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	86·2
4 p.m.	85·1

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27.

THE PAUCITY OF REFEREES.

For a long time past complaints have been growing concerning the paucity of competent football referees. These grumblings do not emanate from one section, but from the followers of both Association and Rugby Union football, and the more matches I witness the more I am convinced that they are well-founded. It is not for me to attempt to draw invidious distinctions—that must be left to those closer in touch with "the powers that be." How this gradual deterioration has been brought about is not too apparent, and yet I think that if we search beneath the surface a little we may find a part solution of the problem. It used to be that when an enthusiast doffed the football jersey his interest in the well-being of the particular code he favoured would lead him to seek some official position in the councils of his club, or on one of the many organisations which have sprung up for the management of the winter pastime. We have found it so in the cricket world and also amongst our athletes, although perhaps in a lesser degree in the latter case. Quite recently Mr. G. Rowland Hill, the secretary of the Rugby Union, took occasion to comment upon the unnecessary use of the whistle in Rugby matches, and urged that those responsible for the management of games should seek to keep the game as free as possible from interruptions. Nothing is calculated to upset the harmony of a game, or to try the temper of the players to a greater extent than the fussy, officious referee, who keeps up a continual tootle upon the whistle. Of the two I consider the referee at a Rugby match by far the greater offender A man has only to be tackled with the ball in many cases when off goes the whistle. A scrummage is formed, and off goes the whistle again, repeated as soon as the ball has been put in, again upon a player taking it up, and again upon it going into touch. Scarcely a moment's continuous play is allowed to go on, even in some of the "class" matches, simply because the referee has not the ability to intelligently conform to the spirit of the game. Mr. Hill has done the game yet another service by calling attention to the matter, and it is to be hoped his well-considered opinions may have good effect in the quarters interested.

THE HANDLING RULE.

The interruptions in an Association match, perhaps, are not so frequent, but here they are introduced very often without any real cause. Personally, I can always admire a refere who officiates with a firm hand when any of the fundamental rules are broken or when roughness appears to be likely to assert itself. But the man who continually stops a game simply because the ball accidentally touches the tips of a player's fingers in running or just brushes the sleeve of a player's dress, without in any way altering its course, may be set down as something of a nuisance. The rule is plain enough, I know, but ask any of the old school if men like Major Marindin or Mr. E. Clegg would stop the game for these trifles. A palpable case of "hands" would be penalised on the instant, but they were not the men to make the game drag because of the ball grazing a player's sleeve. Messrs. Fairhurst, Bentley, and Lewis—coming to more recent times—may also be mentioned amongst those who had the ability to properly handle a game, and so had Mr. Fitzroy Norris in the earlier part of his career. It was a real pleasure to see either of these gentlemen acting as referee, just as it used to be to see Mr. H. Vassall in charge of a Rugby game. The rule relating to "hands" might easily be modified so that those who have not the nous to grasp the spirit of the rule in its present form might be led gently up to a proper appreciation of it. My own opinion concerning the paucity of competent referees is that too few of the old school have clung to the game; our Lyttletons, Curshams, Cleggs, Cobbolds, Bambridges and Walters' have simply dropped out, and it happens that there have been none of the same class to take their places. Old players should make good referees, but when a professional drops out of the game to-day his career of usefulness appears to be at an end.

AN INTREPID TOURIST.

Some few weeks ago I chanced across Mr. Robert L. Jefferson, the intrepid cyclist who has recently returned from his journey across Europe to the capital of Seberia. Jefferson has always been somewhat of a rover, and boasts that he has already been in every country in Europe. His first long journey was from London to constantinople, then followed the ride to Moscow and back, and to crown all he has this season cycled across the wilds of Siberia. Naturally, he is full of entertaining experiences, and can spin stories by the hour. Opinions are bound to differ as to the benefits such hazardous rides are likely to confer upon manikud in general and the cycling community in particular, but it always appears to me that those who are the first to decry these ambitious feats and belittle their actual consummation can have very little regard for those qualities we are always proud to have associated with the British race. Mr. Jefferson is a man of slight build, and to scan his features in repose one would scarcely be inclined to credit him with the iron will, the indomitable perseverance, the real grit of which he has so frequently shown himself possessed. Besides these long rambles over wildernesses, he has toured round France, Spain, Germany, Holland, Belgium and other parts of Europe, and one never knows where he will turn up next during the riding season. I well remember with what feelings of pleasure I once dropped across him in a German cafe. The day had been just about as sultry as mortal man could bear; the events of the afternoon had added to the tired feeling brought on in the morning by trotting around in the broiling sun; the evening had been one huge disappointment. Instead of a recherche repast, such as had been anticipated with the utmost keenness, I had suffered an infliction of two hours or so of speechmaking. In sheer desperation I fled the scene, leaving friends, banquet, and the good things to come (after mid-night) with disgust. Turning into a cafe, hungry and athirst, and vowing all manner of things against German orators, food and drink had been ordered, and I had settled myself down to enjoy as best I could my own gloomy reflections. A German cafe of any repute, however, is not the place for moroseness; with light, and life, and colour, and music around one it is difficult to indulge in "nightmares." Suddenly there was a friendly tap on the shoulder, and looking up there was the bronzed and bearded Jefferson, doing "Rhineland" per cycle. A stranger in a strange land, it will be easily imagined with what warmth I greeted a fellow-countryman. He was full of his adventures and travels, I of my own bitter disappointment. Wine and cigars soon gave a different view to our surroundings, and I was soon prepared to forgive and forget all that had gone before.

A GRUESOME INCIDENT.

For hours upon hours we chatted of one city and another, but nothing he related came up to the story as told to me at our last meeting. It occurred during his Moscow ride, and had evidently left a lasting impression on his mind. Having left Warsow behind Jefferson was rapidly approaching the end of his lonely journey, but with Moscow still three or four days' ride away he had perforce to put up at an one-of-the-way little village named Kalrushyn, which place contained one ramshackle hostelry only. The "gostinitka," as it is termed, was nothing more than a wooden drinking shed, with a couple of small, dirty compartments at the rear. He scarcely relieshed his quarters, but there was no help for it; the proprietor was a Jew of villainous appearance, and had there been other accomodation he would not have trusted himself to the tender mercies of this "Fagin." His fawning attitude, treacherous look, hooked nose, long beared, filthy teeth, and shabby long overcoat were Faggin's in all stern reality. Still, there was no help for it, and after a supper of black bread and Sardines, Jefferson, thoroughly tired out with his long ride, turned in to rest. Here I need scarcely stay to repeat the cyclist's graphic description of the horrible hole he had to occupy or of the scant bedding upon which he had to rest his weary head. It was little better than a box constructed of mud. The window was small and curtainless. A heap of sheepskins in one corner gave off a horrible odour, but he decided to make the best of it, and after placing his watch, his money, and his revolver under his pillow, he was soon sound asleep. One could easily understand the narrator of this story when he described how this travelling in strange countries, with a suspicion that danger may ever be lurking near, quickens the senses and renders one keen and alert on the instant. He fancied he had not been asleep more than half-an-hour when he awoke with the startled feeling that he was not alone in the room. Lying motionless to collect his faculties he groped far a match, struck a light, and then saw the blade of a table-knife inserted in the crack of the door near the catch. It bobbed up and down for a while in an ineffectual attempt to move the fastening. At last the latch was lifted and the door slowly opened inwards. There at the door, unkempt and horrible as ever, stood the Jew! Fagin he was dubbed by Jafferson. The first cold shiver of alarm had passed off, and the cyclist sat up in bed with finger on trigger of his revolver, which was painted with steady hands straight at the marauder. That was enough. The Jew was stricken with a most abject fit of terror, and fled as best his tottering limbs would allow. Never, as long as he lives, Jefferson says, will he ever forget that scene. It was half-past three in the morning, but the cyclist was up and dressed in a moment. Waiting until day dawned, he called up the house, paid the wife of Fagin his bill—the old wretch was too much frightened to put in an appearance himself—and was soon out upon the highway again with his cycle. For a man who has travelled in all of the out-of-way corners of Europe one would think Jefferson had many such stories of adventure to tell, but this he confesses stand out as one of his most gruesome experiences. I have, I feel, but given a faint impression of the story as it was told to me, for it is one thing to jot it down in the quiet of an evening around one's own fireside and quite another thing to listen to the yarn from the cyclist's own lips, and to look into the blue eyes which has probably gazed upon stranger sights than any cyclist in England to-day. A warm admirer of the intrepid tourist, I have always followed his progress with interest, and am awaiting his next big move with curiosity.

STORIES OF THE LINE.

The little anecdotes occasionally given concerning our regiments in this column I am constrained to believe are of interest to some of our younger defenders who are interested in the doings of the warriors of old, and so I purpose introducing a few from time to time. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment) boasts upon its colours the following engagements; Mysore, Seringapatam, Albuhera, Ciudad, Rodrigo, Badajoz. Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nievelle, Nive, Peninsula, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastapol, New Zealand, South Africa (1879). Emblazoned, too, are the plume of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge's coronet and cypher. The uniform is of scarlet with blue facings. The 57th (the Duke's Own), a regiment when raised, composed chiefly of the Middlesex Militia, were nick-named "the Steelbacks" from being frequently flogged by the Provost. From their extraordinary fihting propensities at Albuhera they earned the more honourable name of "Die, hards." In this action, out of 25 officers they had 22 killed and wounded; of 570 rank and file, killed and wounded 425. The King's colour was riddled by 30 bullets; Inglis, the heroic colonel, cried out frequently; "Die hard, my men, die hard," and from that day the gallant 57th were recognised in camp and barrack as the "Die Hards." At Inkerman Captain Stanley, the officer commanding the 57th, inspired his followers at a critical moment by the thrilling words "Die Hards remember Albuthera!" Of the 62nd Foot (the Duke of Edinburgh's Regiment) it is said that in taking open order the word, instead of "March!" was "Spring!" Named the "Springers" from the rapidity of its pursuit of the American rebels after the action at Trois Rivieres in Canada, 1776. Previously, in 1760, on the French invasion of Ireland, the 62nd so greatly distinguished itself at the defence of Carrickfergus Castle as to receive the thanks of the Irish House of Commons. Upon this occasion, it is stated, that the ammunition being all expended the men used their coat buttons for bullets, and for this the corps is allowed to have a splash on the buttons. Of the Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), the 87th Regiment of Foot we are told that they were dubbed "the Old Fogs," or the "Faugh a Ballagh Boys" from the war cry of the corps "Fagan-Bealach," meaning "Clear the way;" also "The Eagle-takers," from having captured at Barossa a golden French Eagle and Wreath. The 89th were called "Blayney's Bloodhounds" from the Colonel's name and skill in tracking Irish rebels; also "The Rollickers," from the ceaseless fun and jollity that distinguished all the corps.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. M. Gallwey, A.M.S., proceeds home this trooping season for duty with troops on the homeward voyage.

Captain F. G. Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Army Headquarters, vice Robertson, proceeding to join the Staff College.

The following appointments have been made:—16th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, Durham Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 5th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant E. C. L. Wallace, Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 17th Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant C. D. Duxbury, Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 21st Madras Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant G. A. McWalters, Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 25th Madras Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant L. R. Vaughan, Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Perreau, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, joins the Personal Staff of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as Extra Aide-de-Camp for the winter months.

THE TRANSPORT VICTORIA.

The troops expected to arrive in Bombay by the hired transport Victoria, about the 16th instant, are as under, and will on arrival be distributed as follows:—For Bombay Command—4 officers, 272 non-commissioned officers and men, and 3 women. For Bengal Command—12 officers, 599 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 10 children. For Punjab Command—5 officers, 1 lady, 2 children, 318 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 women, and 7 children. Various Corps and passengers; 44 officers, 19 ladies, 3 children, 8 non-commissioned officers and men, 30 women, and 18 children. The first train leaves Sassoon Dock, at 6-5 p.m., for Deolali, with 11 officers, 532 men, 20 women, and 17 children, of the 1st East Kent Regiment; 1st Loyal West Regiment; 3rd Rifle Brigade; 2nd Loyal Irish Regiment; and all families proceeding via Deolali, and arrives at 5-15 a.m. on the following morning. The second train leaves for Deolali, at 6-40 p.m., with 10 officers of the 2nd Yorkshire Regiment; 1st D. of C. L. Infantry; 1st Loyal Fusiliers; and 2nd Loyal Munster Fusiliers, and arrives at 6-15 a.m. next day. The third train leaves for Poona, Ghorpuri, at 7-25 p.m., with 3 officers and 144 men of the 2nd Durham L. Infantry, and all families proceeding *via* Poona, and arrives at Ghorpuri at 6-10 a.m., next morning.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TIVOLI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find that very many people in Bombay are unaware that the Poona Gymnastic Staff, assisted by some very popular singers, instrumentalists, and dancers from other stations, who have most kindly consented to assist, will give entertainments at the Tivoli Theatre on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, this week. The songs, dances, etc., will be varied at each performance. His Excellency the Governor and party, his Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne, C.B., and General W. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O., have already signified their intention of honouring the performance with their presence. To lovers of music it will be sufficient to mention that Captain McGregor has very kindly consented to sing, and Mr. Cunningham, formerly first violin of the Royal Artillery Band, will play violin solos. The gymnastic portion of the entertainment is probably the best in India, and the comic singers, dancers, etc., have travelled long distances to take part. I am confident that all those who go and see the entertainment will be more than satisfied.—Yours, &c.,

MANAGER,
Grand Military and Variety Entertainment.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The figures showing the returns of the bubonic fever for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, were again abnormally high, there being fifty-eight cases and forty-seven deaths recorded for the period. The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, show a slight decrease both in the number of attacks and deaths, there being in all forty-four cases and forty-two deaths recorded for the period. On both these days the number of attacks and deaths registered in E Ward (Byculla, Mazagon, Kamatipoora, etc.) were the highest.

For the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, in A Ward (Fort, Colaba, Esplanade, and Market), there were two cases, but no death. In B Ward (Mandvie, Bhendy Bazaar, and Abdul Rahiman Street) twelve cases and nine deaths were registered. Seventeen cases and eight deaths were reported from C Ward (Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar, and Null Bazaar). In D Ward (Girgaum) there was one case and two deaths; while in E Ward (Byculla, Kamatipoora, Mazagon, etc.) there were twenty-two cases and twenty deaths. In F Ward (Parel) there was one attack and one death; while in G Ward (Mahim, Worlee, etc.) no case was recorded, but three deaths were registered. In the Arthur Road Hospital there were seven deaths. During the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, there were six fresh cases and two deaths in A Ward (Colaba, Fort, Esplanade and Market). In B Ward (Mandvie, Bhendy Bazaar, etc.) ten attacks and eight deaths were registered; while eight cases and thirteen deaths were reported from C Ward (Dhobie Talao, Bhuleshwar and Null Bazaar). In D Ward (Girgaum) there were two fresh cases, but no death was recorded. In E Ward (Byculla, Kamatipoora, and Mazagon, there were recorded eight attacks and twelve deaths. F Ward (Parel) showed a clean bill during the period, while in G Ward (Mahim) there was one death. In the Arthur Road Hospital there were six deaths.

The total number of cases recorded up to date were 1,421, out of which 1,036 proved fatal.

OUTBREAK AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I fully go with your correspondent, "N. F.," when he says that some thoughtless house-owners have given their houses to refugees from Bombay in preference to local residents. I think it my duty to go one step further, and tell you that some of the house-owners are so insolent and greedy of making money that they have actually served notices to their old and permanent tenants to vacate their premises in order to make room for these refugees, who promise them double rent. Consider the hardships and miseries of these old tenants. Is it not shameful on the part of these land lords?—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 14. S. R. B.

A BHENDY BAZAAR GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Street of Peeroo Hawaldar, in Bhendy Bazaar, has nearly four hundred people, and not a day passes when three or four cases of bubonic fever do not occur. Yesterday an Imam, known as Kulfiwala, died, and was perhaps 13th in number. Four persons died in the same house within a week's time. It is supposed that seventeen persons died in this one house. There is a godown of rotten bones in that quarter, the sight of which is very unpleasant to the people, and its noxious smell is unbearable to anyone who passes by. Several petitions had been sent to the Municipal Board for its removal, but without effect. Now we hope the Municipal Commissioner will devote due attention to the health of the people and will kindly remove this godown from this place.—Yours, &c. (Here follow thirteen signatures.)

MR. GOODRIDGE AT KHANDWA.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. J. P. Goodridge, late of the Indian Civil Service, who, owing to his various official connections in the Central Provinces, was thoroughly known to the people, paid us a visit on his way to the Calcutta National Congress. The residents of this town (Khandwa) were contemplating holding a meeting for the election of their delegates. The advent of Mr. Goodridge was thus very opportune, and a meeting was accordingly summoned. Though the notice was short, the town hall was packed up to its utmost holding capacity by the leading residents of the town, representing all classes and interests. At the invitation of the townspeople, Mr. Goodridge was also present in the meeting. Mr. Haridas Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., the popular pleader, being voted to the chair, introduced Mr. Goodridge in an appropriate speech to the audience, and requested him to give expression to his views on the Indian National Congress. Mr. Goodridge rose amid deafening cheers, and in a lengthy speech dwelt on the following subjects:—(1) The financial difficulties of the Indian Government on account of the excessive military expenditure; (2) the Simultaneous holding of the C. S. examination both in India and England; (3) the opening of rural banks in villages for the purposes of alleviating the evil effects of drought and failure of crops; (4) the separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions: and (5) the Settlement operations in the Central Provinces. Mr. Goodridge assured his audience that the experience which he has acquired of India by spending the best and the biggest span of his life in the country would be utilized by him to its best advantage. His own opinion was that the period of a settlement should not be less than 60 years, but that if the Government is not prepared to concede so far, the period should on no account be less than 30 years. He scouted the idea that the holding of the Civil Service examination in India would have the result of the service being swamped by the natives of India; at the same time he was of opinion that a fair share of the service should be enjoyed by them. The Indian Congress, he said, has become a recognized political body. It voices the opinion of the educated Indians, and it is through this organ that the grievances of India would be brought to the ears of the British public. Mr. Goodridge is a sincere well-wisher of India. We pray to God that he may be spared for many, many years to come to give practical shape to the schemes he has formulated in his mind for our good. The following gentlemen were then elected delegates in the National Congress:—Mr. Goodridge, Mr. Habibulla, pleader, Mr. Deokaran Harihar, merchant, Mr. Hormasjee Seth, contractor, Mr. H. D. Chatterjee, and Mr. H. Mitra, barrister. The delegates were then superbly garlanded, and the meeting dissolved amiddeafening cheers for Mr. Goodridge.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FROM SUAKIN.

The hired transport Peshawar, Captain F. W. Vibert, R. N. R., arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Suakin, *via* Aden and Karachi, and anchored off the Apollo Bunder. She left Suakin on the 4th instant with the 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, consisting of 8 officers, 8 warrant officers, 870 men rank-and-file, and followers, 15 horses, and 95 mules, on board, and called at Aden on the 6th, leaving the same on the following day for Karachi, which port was reached on the 12th instant, at 7-35 a.m., where the regiment was disembarked, and was to proceed to Jullundur. The vessel resumed her voyage for Bombay at 10-40 p.m., on Saturday, with seven Commissariat clerks, 5 native details, and 17 followers. She had a fine passage. The following is the list of passengers:—Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mr. Pandurang, Mr. Yeshwant, Mr. Pallonjee, Mr. Budun Khan, Mr. Balkrishna, and Mr. J. de Souza.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATOR.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain J. Nicolich, from Trieste, has left Aden, for Bombay, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday (19th instant) morning. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM TRIESTE, BRINDISI AND VENICE.

Batten, Lieut-Col A C
Berlinger, Mr and Mrs O
Behramjee, Mr
Boland, Rev J
Carpenter, Mr and Mrs
Christmann, Miss P
Clerk, Col, Equerry to H R H the Princess Henry of Battemberg
Callestus, Rev
Clerk, Mr
Denso, Mr M
Diedrich, Mr H
Eisenbeuz, Mr H
Fraser, Mr L
Forstmann, Mr C
Graham, Mr and Mrs W F
Grey, Mr and Mrs
Huzag, Mr
Hunt, Capt and Mrs E
Hunter, Mrs and Miss J M
Ho'hn, Rev R
Otto, Mr F
Peter, Rev and Mrs G
Post, Mr U
Richter, Mrs
Schjorring, Capt
Schmucker, Consul General and Mrs N
Steiner, Mr J
St Goar, Mr O
Tanera, Capt
Tellemann, Mrs Von
Weltow, Mr

FROM SUEZ.

Damaha, Mr J
Dalsenno, Mr
Drossos, Mr J M
Kliopuls, Mr and Mrs
Petrocochino, Mr and Mrs D P, and infant

FROM PORT SAID.

Berzenkoic de Szillas, Consul General Remy
Jardine, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John

THE IMPENDING FEMINE.

FAMINE REPORTS FROM THE MOFUSSIL.

A supplement to the *Gazette of India* contains the reports of the Local Governments of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal on the famine prospects so far as they had declared themselves by the middle of November. The Resolution by the Government states that subsequent rain has somewhat improved the prospects in the N.-W.-P. and Oudh and that a further report will be published as soon as the enquiries which are being made into the extent of the improvement are complete.

N.-W.P. AND OUDH.

The report by the North-West Provinces Government is dated 23rd November, and is a very complete one. The main facts are similar to those which were made public in your columns at the end of November. The following paragraphs may be quoted:—"The general conclusion which the Lieutenant-Governor draws is that with sufficient rain during the rabi sowing time, the full or nearly the full normal rabi area will be sown and most of our difficulties removed; that if sufficient rain does not fall while it is yet time to sow rabi on unirrigated lands, still with the usual winter rains there will be sufficient food in the country for the people, if only it could be distributed in accordance with the people's requirements. In certain regions there will be abundance and in other regions supplies will be deficient, if local wants have to depend for their supply on local production, but of course no such stagnation of trade as that consideration implies need be apprehended. High prices will be prevailed throughout the year which will enrich the cultivators of canal protected districts and the fortunate holders of stocks elsewhere, but these high prices will stimulate importation when the time for sowing rabi has passed without rain and it has become certain that scarcity over great areas and famine over smaller but still large regions must prevail until next year's kharif crops ripen."

Three estimates are published showing respectively the number of people on relief (1) if rain fell the whole time till the sowing of the rabi, (2) if no rain for the rabi sowings fell, but the usual winter rains fall, and (3) if the winter rains do not fall. Taking No. 3 as indicating the worst prospect possible, the district officers estimated that the daily average on relief works for 3 months would be 3¾ millions, but the Lieutenant-Governor's estimate is 2¼ millions. His Honor's estimate is supported by the Commissioners of the Divisions and the reasons for the latter view are given in detail; but the Lieutenant-Governor decided to make provision for a higher estimate so as not to trust to chance. He believes that an ample supply of food stocks is available in the Province for three or four months, and even if this supply should not receive the full accretion from the rabi crops which is to be reasonably expected, still he thinks that private trade may be trusted to make good the deficiency. At all events there is nothing in the present condition of things which induces Sir Anthony Macdonnell to recommend any interference with the free play of private trade.

THE PUNJAB.

The report of the Punjab Government is also dated November 23rd. It pointed out that the rabi crop of 1896 was decidedly bad. In no case, except the Chenab colony, was it good. The kharif harvest was also a badone, except in a few loca-lities. The following remarks are made regarding the prospects of the coming rabi crop:—"The early failure of the monsoon rains and the almost total absence of rain since the end of August are undoubtedly very serious features in the situation, as implying very contracted sowings on rain lands. In this respect prospects are as unfavourable for the spring crop as they were on the same date last year, but even yet there is a hope that if rain fall in November or in some parts of the Province early in December which is however not likely, there will be a considerable area of unirrigated land sown, especially in the Northern and Western Districts of the Province. Even if this does not happen it is not to be assumed that the usual winter rains will fall. Should they come at the usual time and be sufficietly copious, a large area of the crops that would otherwise fail may be expected to reach maturity, especially in case of the late baraini sowings, and the irrigated crops on overworked wells and on inundation canals, as well as of crops on sailb lands. The irrigated area also may be expected to exceed even that of last year, as the tendency in this direction is progressive. In Delhi division, however, the ordinary time for sowings has already passed and apart from this circumstance the rabi crop in the distressed tracts is of minor importance as compared with the karif, and its success would not so much improve the situation as its failure would aggravate it.

As regards relief works, it is ssated that these will mainly be required for agricultural labourers or kamins. The report states that the experience up to date in Gujrat, where relief works are in progress, in that very few agriculturists apply for work in Karnal upon the test works which have been started, and according to recent reports agriculturists have not yet applied for employmentr No reports have yet been submitted from Hissar. Generally it may be anticipated that if the winter rains do not fall such relief works as may be started will be mainly required for workers of the *kamin* classes, though in some districts considerable numbers of poorer agriculturists too will be driven to look for employment. If however the *rabi* harvest proves a failure, relief operations for agriculturists as well as for other classes may be necessary on a very large scale. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that in a season like the present those *zamindars* whose holdings are irrigated, especially from a perennial canal, must reap very large profits, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a portion of those profits would find its way some shape or other into the hands of their poorer neighbours, No estimates of the number of persons likely to require relief is given.

BENGAL.

The Report of the Bengal Government is dated November 18th. It states that though the rice crop is everywhere likely to be seriously short, it is only in the Patna division and in parts of Jessore, Nadia, Pabna, Rajshahi, Cuttack, and Balasore districts that it was reported to be so seriously deficient (considerably less than 8 annas) as to give cause for apprehension of local distress. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand why the prospects of the rice crop in Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi and Pabna should be so bad as they are reported to be, compared with other parts of Lower Bengal. It it probable that local officers have overstated the extent of the failure in these districts, and the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions have been requested to make local enquiries on the point and report the result at an early date. In Manbhum, Palamau and Hazaribagh the rice crop is also reported to be less than 8 annas. Though the monsoon rains ceased everywhere about the middle of September the effect on the crops was more disastrous in Behar than elsewhere, partly because the lands of that part of the country are comparatively high and require more moisture for the successful growth of rice and some of the other crops than the low-lying, alluvial and partially water-logged districts of Bengal. In Behar, too, the population is extremely dense and the great majority of the people are much poorer than in most other parts of these Provinces.

The Commissioner of Patna estimates 5 per cent. of a population numbering 3,400,000 persons, or 170,000, will require relief in the shape of employment during the next few months. It is noticed that 10 per cent of the population of Behar required relief in the famine of 1873-74, so the Commissioner's estimate is considered an extremely sanguine one. The Commissioner calculates the deficiency of the food supply in the next twelve months to be 550,000 tons, but this estimate is considered excessive. Taking it, however, as correct, the question of how this enormous defect is to be made good is described as one of the greatest importance and causing the Lieutenant-Governor most serious anxiety. There will be no difficulty in providing relief works, but the crux of the position is held to be whether private trade will do all that is required in supplying food grains. It is noticed that rice crops in Burma, Siam, Saigon, Java and Thanghai are good this year, and that large quantities of grain will be available for export. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there is ground for confidence that the food-wants of the province will be met by the importations of private trade, but it is necessary to repeat that in view of the unparalleled highness of prices and of the extent of the area over which there has been shortness of crops throughout India, the situation as regards the food supply is not free even in Bengal from the elements doubt and anxiety. At the time the report was written the Lieutenant-Governor did not think there would be any necessity to remit or suspend Government Revenue.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Central Provinces season reports for the past week are summarised in the following General remarks:—Weather generally clear and cool. Sowing of spring crops still continues after the recent rain in parts of Jubbulpore, Wardha and Raipur; and their prospects are generally improved, especially in Saugor, and Bilaspur. The proportion of normal area sown ranges between 4 and 8 annas in Saugor, 3 annas in Damoh and Bilaspur, 4 annas in Raipur and 14 annas in Nagpur. The anticipated outturns are—in Nimar 4 to 6 annas, in Bilaspur 16 annas with rain, and 12 annas if no more rain falls. In Wardha the estimate of wheat and linseed ranges from 4 to 12 annas. Reaping of autumn crops continues. Estimated outturn ranges between 2 and 8 annas in Saugor, between 6 and 12 in Nagpur and and between 7 and 12 in Sambalpur. In Raipur it is 4 annas. Prices generally steady with a downward tendency. The price of rice has fallen by 1½ seers in Saugor and Bilaspur. Fodder insufficient in Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, George Cotton, Darash Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. F. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Dr. Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, H. G. Gell, W. R. Hamilton, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanjee Wadya, Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs. Rahimtulla Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

LICENSES TO TRADE IN SHEEP AND GOATS.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla proposed that the letter to the President from Emam Bala Kokutch Husan and other fudkarees asking for licenses to trade in sheep and goats at De Lisle Road sheep market, be referred to the Commissioner for disposal.

Dr. F. N. Bisni moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to report on the subject. The matter had been hanging fire for the last two years and a-half, and the application to the Commissioner had not yet disposed of it.

On a division the amendment was lost and the original motion was agreed to.

LIGHTING OF A PRIVATE LANE.

Dr. Bhalchandra moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, with reference to letter to the Secretary, dated 9th ultimo, from Mr. Narayen Abaji, the applicant be informed that "the Commissioner reports that the lane in question is a private passage about five feet in width connecting the Parel village main road with the Parel village centre road, and that the lane cannot be lighted at the cost of the Municipality."

Mr. Bomanji P. Master moved an amendment to the effect that sanction be given to the lighting of the lane in question at the cost of the Municipality. He thought that the lane ought to be lighted at Municipal cost. The University Clock Tower, which should be lighted either by the Government or the University, was lighted by the Municipality. The Corporation had resolved to make a monthlysgrant for it, and they must make a similar resolution in connection with this street also.

On a division the amendment was lost, and the original proposition was carried.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

In moving that memorandum to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, forwarding monthly return of the sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of October 1896 compared with the corresponding period of the years 1894 and 1895 be recorded. Dr. N. N. Katrak remarked that in the heading the disease was called "bubonic fever," and he hoped in the next report the Commissioner would call it by the proper name.

The memorandum was recorded.

THE BUBONIC FEVER AND CLOSING OF GODOWNS.

The next business before the meeting was petitions, dated 19th November 1896, (1) from dealers in grain and other merchandise and (2) from Mukadums and Commission Agents regarding the closing of their godowns in Mandvie Ward on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague thereat, praying that the Corporation may be pleased to take this matter into their consideration and to recommend the Commissioner to allow petitioners to carry on their business without interference.

The petitions have already been published.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the Commissioner be requested to report on the subject.

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the following report submitted by the Health Officer, through the Municipal Commissioner:—

"Messrs. Kursondas Jitha and Company occupied originally a godown on Chinch Bunder Road, where a case of bubonic fever occurred. Instead of closing the godown they removed some of their goods on their own responsibility to another godown in Dongri Street, and as a consequence both the godowns had to be placed under the usual sanitary restrictions. But they positively defied all our efforts, and we were not able to proceed with disinfection. A notice was therefore served on them. Despite this notice and the express advice of Dr. Dallas, they attempted to take away surreptitiously five cart-loads of their goods to a considerable distance, when they were discovered by the police and Dr. Kapadia and replaced in the godown. After this last attempt fumigation was allowed to be carried out in the godown, that is from the 20th ultimo. The godown should not therefore be opened except for disinfection and to admit light up to the 10th inst. In regard to the application from Messrs. Cassum Haji and Company and others, they have already been called upon to remove their goods on the Port Trust Estate and expose them to the sun and to limewash internally every portion of the godowns. This they are doing, and the godowns will be handed over to them as soon as our instructions are carried out."

Mr. Roughton observed that after the report from the Health Officer all that remained for them to do was to simply record the petitions. He moved an amendment to the effect that petitions be recorded and the petitioners be informed accordingly.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed remarked that it was stated that only grain godowns were closed, but he knew of instances in which godowns of porcelain and hardware were also closed by the Health Officer for twenty-one days. He was told that the latter godowns were closed because there was some poison lurking in the porcelain and other articles stored in the room, but the washings and cleanings of the articles were carefully examined and even in microscopic examination no bacilli were found. He thought the Executive ought to lay down some rule for closing godowns. He, however, did not wish to hamper the work of the authorities and supported the amendment.

Mr. Dhakji Kassinath said that, though the proprietors had cleansed and fumigated a godown containing annilyne dye, yet it was closed by the Municipality.

The Municipal Commissioner explained at some length why some of the godowns in the buildings where the plague had broken out were closed in the interest of the health of the different localities where these godowns were situated. He could not lay down any hard and fast rule as to which particular godowns should be closed. All that the executive officers did was to take the best precautionary measures.

Dr. Katrak withdrew his motion in favour of Mr. Roughton's amendment, which was agreed to and carried as a substantive motion.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE ACT.

In accordance with a notice of motion, Dr. N. N. Katrak moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report as to what sections, if any, of the Municipal Acts relating to public health require amendment." In support of the motion he said that his object in bringing forward the proposition was to take some practical step in the direction of the amendment of the Municipal Acts. The Health Officer had from time to time brought it to the notice of the Corporation the difficulties he had experienced in carrying out the intentions of the Acts. Suggestions for the amendment of some of the sections of the Act were often made to the Corporation, but they were not carried out because it was not considered advisable to go to Government for a piecemeal legislation. It was, in his opinion, not advisable to ask the Commissioner for a comprehensive amendment of the whole Act. But he believed that the time had come when the matter ought to be taken in hand in right earnest. The former Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Acworth, had told them that he had asked for reports from the heads of various departments as to any amendments of the Act they had to suggest, and he (Dr. Katrak) believed that the reports were with the Commissioner. He was sure of one thing, *viz.*, that the report of the Health Officer was with the Commissioner, as he had declared to that effect to the Corporation while he was the Acting Commissioner. Dr. Katrak said he did not think it advisable to discuss the sections which he found required amendments as it would take much time. But he hoped that the members must have seen from the various reports of the Health Officer which of the sections required to be amended.

Mr. K. M. Shroff, seconding the motion, remarked that it was high time the Health Department had the power to do certain things as regarded the sanitation of the town which they were precluded from doing under the provisions of the Act.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla remarked that the Corporation should wait until the Committee appointed by them for the reorganization of the Health Department made their report. The Act had been in operation only for seven or eight years, and it would be too early to amend the whole Act just at present.

Mr. Mulji Bhowanidas thought that the Corporation ought not to deal with the question of amending the Act for the present, particularly when the Commissioner had not asked for such amendments.

Mr. George Cotton was of opinion that neither the Commissioner nor the Health Officer should be bothered just at present. They must be left free to cope with the plague in the town. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal also thought that this was not an opportune time for amending the Act.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the Act containing several hundreds of sections had only been in operation for seven years, and if they asked the Government of India for an amendment of the Act, they would have, in order to do the work in a satisfactory manner, to employ special officers for two or three months, the same as was done when the old Acts were amended.

Mr. Roughton, agreeing with the Municipal Commissioner, said that the chief executive officers should be left free to cope with the plague.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Hamilton having spoken on the question,

Dr. Katrak, in reply, said that he was right in not bringing forward a proposition to amend the whole

Act. But he hopes that the Corporation would pass this proposition, because if the matter was allowed to go on as at present, it would perpetuate nuisances which it would not be possible to remedy for a long time. He alluded to section 348 of the Act in that connection.

The motion being put to the vote was lost.

THE LOADING OF KUTCHRA CARTS.

It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. J. K. Lingu, "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to adopt speedy and stringent measures with a view to the loading of kutchara carts to the extent they are bound to carry, since the present system of loading them is very defective and entails unnecessary additional cost on the Municipality."

This concluded the business before the meeting.

DAMAUN NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on Sunday, says:—Taking advantage of the removal of the quarantine here a large number of Bunniahs, carpenters, khatris, durjis, and a few Parsees and Christians came here during the last few days from Bombay to avoid the bubonic plague, bringing with them wild stories of the severity of the plague in Bombay—the railway trains being overcrowded with people leaving Bombay by thousands to escape from dire disease, etc. Everyday news is received here of the death of one or more Hindus in Bombay from the bubonic plague, and many a family has gone in mourning. Many traders have received communications from their agents in Bombay advising them to cease sending them any more orders as they had closed or were about to close their business on its account. Rumour is afloat that sixty jewellers have left Bombay with their families for Surat. In fact, the whole of Damaun is in a state of alarm on account of the heavy increase in the mortality of Bombay, as almost everyone here has relatives or friends in your city.

The Governor of Damaun yesterday invited the principal officials and citizens to discuss with them on matters relating to the custom duties with a view to reduce such as were exhorbitant and unreasonable. After a long discussion, in which Shet Sorabji took a prominent part, the Governor promised to devote his best attention on the information he had that day received and do the best he can.

For some time the relatives of the crew of three brigs of Damaun which had on their return voyage left Inhambane, a port in Portuguese East Africa, three months ago, were in great anxiety as to the fate of the brigs and gathered daily at the Port Office at the delivery hour, expecting anxiously some news. Their anxiety was, however, relieved yesterday by the arrival in the harbour of the brigs, one of which, the Amezade, being placed in quarantine owing to seven out of its crew of fifteen having died of scurvy on the voyage.

On the expiration of eight days from their arrest, the five persons arrested on the charge of child-murder, mentioned in my last communication, were released for want of direct evidence. The Portuguese law adhering most strictly to the principle "Let ten guilty escape than one innocent be punished," sets at nought even strong circumstantial evidence in the absence of direct.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE first statutory meeting of shareholders of the company, under section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest presiding.

The chairman, in addressing the meeting, said he was sure the shareholders appreciated the honour shown the company by the Viceroy kindly consenting to cut the first sod of the Railway. It was a successful and interesting function, and he hoped it presaged the fortune of the line. No other Viceroy had taken such a practical interest in railway extension or had determined to carry out such a big programme as the one now sent up for the sanction of the Secretary of State. Of the officials most closely associated with the Viceroy in this great scheme of railway extension it was satisfactory to find that two were old Bombayites—the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor and Colonel Bisset. The former took the trouble to be present at Surat and the latter had always associated himself with mercantile interests during his residence in the city. Work had been commenced on the line, and Mr. Hogan, the Superintending Engineer, had send in the following report:—Two survey parties have been out in the field during the current month—one employed on effecting a junction between the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the original line and in taking up and setting out the centre line, and preparing land plans as far as the 30th mile—the other in improving the alignment generally, and in endeavouring to avoid the heavy and costly work between miles 25 and 60. The results so far have been favourable and work on this section will be considerably reduced, and the line generally improved, and straightened without any material deviation from the towns originally tapped. Work on the first 25 miles has been let out to petty contractors, and we only await the actual transfer of the land by the civil authorities to break ground, and start work properly on this section. After the Christmas holidays we shall be in a position to start work on the section miles 30 to 60. It has been proposed by the Government of Bombay that famine labour should be employed on the last 10 miles into Amalnar, and an officer will be sent out very shortly to cooperate with the Civil authorities in the matter.

Mr. Forrest concluded by expressing a hope that the line would prove a great blessing to Surat and considerably increase the export trade of Bombay.

On the motion of Mr. Peroz C. Setna, seconded by Mr. Munchersha Dhunjibhoy, it was resolved that Mr. G. R. Lyan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, and Mr. Narandas Purshotundas be re-elected directors of the company. On the motion of Mr. T. A. Bland, seconded by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200. On the motion of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, thanks were voted to the chairman. Mr. Vijbhucandas said their chairman had worked with zeal and assiduity in their interests, for which they must all feel very thankful to him.

THE KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY.

THE first statutory meeting of members of the company, under section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest presiding.

The chairman informed the shareholders that a capital site had been secured at Dadur with two valuable frontages on the Naigaum and Tansa route, a minute's walk from the station. There had been considerable competition to secure the building and machinery contracts. The machinery contract had finally been placed satisfactorily with Messrs. Platts, Oldham. The engines had been ordered from Musgraves. The building had been placed with Mr. Palonjee Ruttonjee Contractor, who lately erected the Jacob Sassoon Mills. Good progress had been made. The tank was about half excavated, and the building was already about six feet above the level of the road or up to level of ground floor. Every effort was being made to have the building ready by next July.

On the motion of Mr. H. A. H. Payne, seconded by Mr. F. A. Reddie, Messrs. Cursandas Valubdas, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Narandas Purshotamdas, and John Marshall were re-elected directors. On the motion of Mr. Procter, seconded by Mr. Rustomjee N. Daroowalla, Mr. A. F. Ferguson was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 300. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 8th instant the mail train leaving Bombay at 10 p.m. had only two third class carriages. Of these one was reserved for women and part of the other for Europeans and Eurasians. Now, all the third class passengers came flocking to the single carriage and, Sir, there were more than fifty-five persons in the carriage at one time! Surely, the booking-clerk paid no attention to the number of persons that that carriage could contain. The cold was excessive, and powerful persons sitting at the windows shut these after a short time. And surely it seemed as though the company had managed to give us an idea of the Black Hole! At every station some additional passenger was getting in, and imagine the misery that all were put to. How the inmates inveighed against the company is difficult to describe There was a proposal of sending a petition, signed by all the passengers, against the company. I should like to ask the company what it thinks of third class passengers. Perhaps, it is the place whence the company receives the highest patronage. True, that uneducated poor rustics generally fill this class; but that is no reason why they should be rudely treated. Either more carriages should be supplied, or more tickets than the number of seats should never be issued. The company should also try to employ good servants, and vigorously reform those who are wanting in their sense of duty.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 13. V. H. S.

MR. BULWER, a Master in Lunacy, with a jury, on November 21, held an inquiry into the mental condition of Miss Gertrude Armstrong Hitchcock, who is in a private asylum in Jersey. Among the delusions from which it was said the lady was suffering one was that various people were in love with her, and that all her relatives were insane. Believing that there was more "art" in married than in single life, she had fixed her attentions on five different gentlemen, three of whom were quite ineligible, and she had written letters to prominent people asking them to assist her in her suit. The jury found that the lady was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing her affairs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Bill to provide for the increase of the investment of the currency reserve by two crores will be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th instant.

SIR WILLIAM WARD's retirement from the Civil Service is gazetted with effect from November 28th.

MR. J. G. MORRISON, Barrister-at-law, Calcutta, has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

THE Bengal Government require Superintendents for relief works in Behar. They desire to secure the services of indigo planters, and are offering to pay Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with Rs. 100 as horse allowance.

THE Secretary of State for India has sanctioned a special pension of Rs. 5,400 to Khan Bahadur Moulvi Abdul Jabbar, C.I.E., for eminent services rendered by him.

THE Maharaja of Tipperah died at Calcutta on Friday He had been in bad health for years and had lately caught a severe cold which developed into pnewmonia.

A FURTHER shipment of oats has been received from London in the steamer Coromandel, which is now discharging in Calcutta.

THE convocation of the Punjab University for conferring degrees will take place on the 4th proximo in the hall of the Government College, Lahore.

THE Karachi Port Trust are issuing new 500 rupee debentures to the amount of five lakhs of rupees, bearing interest at 4 per cent. The loan will be repayable in 30 years.

IN an official report regarding famine prospec in Bengal it is stated that the Bengal Distres Relief Committee, formed in Calcutta, in 1888 have in hand a sum of Rs. 34,000 which is now available for charitable relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie proposes to ask the Committee to place this amount at the disposal of the local officers of distressed districts at an early date, as soon as he is in a position to say where it is most required.

A SUCCESSFUL expedition has been carried out by Lieutenant Alston against the Yao chief Katuri, north of Mangoche, in British Central Africa. The chief's town was captured and burned, he himself was taken prisoner, and a number of women whom he had enslaved were liberated.

WAGES were the bone of contention in the majority of cases, not hours of labour. The method of dispute is not only a brutal one, it is not successful enough to justify its popularity. Strikes failed to settle the wages disputes in a very large percentage of cases. Taking the total disputes for every cause 39 per cent. were entirely unsuccessful.

MR. BURNETT's annual report to the Board of Trade on Strikes and Locks-out is out much earlier this year. The 1895 strikes were 876 in number—nearly 200 fewer than in the previous year—and involving 60,000 fewer workpeople. But it is melancholy to reflect that, nevertheless, nearly 264,000 men were thrown out of work by trade disputes.

TRADE disputes were of shorter duration in 1895 than in the previous year, and they were less expensive in consequence. The working days lost were equal to 1,120,000*l*. in wages, instead of 2,000,000*l*. as in 1894. In the end, conciliation and negotiation were restored to, and were successful in three-fourths of the cases.

THE treaty of peace between Italy and Abyssinia is being keenly discussed by the Italian journals, many of which hold that some of its provisions contain the germs of future troubles. The *Times'* Rome correspondent thinks the Ministry has in view the final and definite abandonment of Erythrea. The British Government will assist the return of the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia, by allowing them to pass through Zeila.

SINCE his return to England from Germany, Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., on the advice of Professor Pagenstecker, has been staying in Westmorland. He has now returned to London, and proposes about the middle of next month to pay a visit to his constituents in South-East Cornwall, where he will remain until Christmas. He will spend Christmas in his native town, Penzance. The general health of the right hon. gentleman is reported to be good, and he is in excellent spirits, but although his general sight is also good, he has not yet recovered the power to read and write.

MANY of the old subscribers to the Opera at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre will regret to hear of the serious illness of Signor Campanini, the Italian tenor, who, some two-and-twenty years ago, created so great a sensation in London. Signor Campanini afterwards settled in the United States, but a year or two since he returned to England, his voice, however, then being impaired. He has since been residing at Parma, his native town, where, it is said, he lies in a very critical condition. Signor Campanini, who is now fifty years of age, was one of the best pupils of Lamperti, and he was the original representative of "Lohengrin" in Italy.

THE North-West Provinces *Gazette* contains a voluminous set of papers, issued by the specially constituted "Scarcity Department," on the subject of the agricultural situation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. The mass of information contained therein is far too large to be dealt with at a moment's notice: but at any rate no one will have any excuse for saying that he cannot get at the exact facts of the position as far as these Provinces are concerned. One table shows the actuals of the autumn harvest just gathered, tehsil by tehsil, acre by acre—the respective amounts of the different crops sown in each locality, the quantity they have actually produced, and the quantity they would have produced in a full year. Another table gives in similar detail the same information as regards the latest estimates of the spring harvest. Besides these there are the memoranda, division by division, and district by district, drawn up by the Commissioners and Collectors, which give the opinions of the officers on the spot as to the general circumstances of each locality: and as regards the distressed population the reader will find three sets of estimates—dealing beforehand with different contingencies that may arise from the character of the weather—showing as near as may be the actual numbers that may be expected to come upon the hands of the Goverment, from the worst case to the most favourable. It is difficult to imagine a more complete picture in figures of the condition of the Provinces, and the statement is itself a credit to the organisation that has been able to prepare it at such brief notice.

THE season report for last week states that there is a decrease in the number of persons on relief works in the Deccan, owing to the revived demand for field labour. In Bombay rain fell in six districts, but more is urgently wanted for late sowings in the Deccan and Bijapur. In Bengal prospects continue unaltered. In South Behar and Saran the spring crops are germinating well. In the rest of Behar rain is still urgently needed for these crops, but they are doing fairly well in Champaran and Darbhanga. In parts of North Bengal prospects are fairly good, but they are poor in the rest of the province and Orissa. In the Punjab no marked change has occurred, more rain being wanted to improve the prospects of the spring crops already sown. Famine relief works have been started in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal. In the Central Provinces the sowing of spring crops still continues after the recent rain. Prospects generally have improved, especially in Saugor and Bilaspur. In Central India more rain is wanted, and the crops have been damaged throughout the Agency except in Malwa, where the wheat crop is in good condition.

CAPTAIN MORGEN left Berlin, on November 24, for Cairo *en route* to the Soudan to make a military study of the recent expendition. He does not go in any official capacity, but has had an audience of the Emperor, who took the opportunity of sending his greetings to Sir Herbert Kitchener.

MR. WHIFFIN, Manager of the Nagra Timber Company at Jeraikela, has presented the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles with a Maxim gun, which is at present under clearance in the Customs at Calcutta. The Corps, which thoroughly appreciates the gift, is actively preparing to make use of it on its arrival, and has organised a squad to be duly drilled with it.

OPIUM revenue for the present month in Bengal has been worse than the estimate by four lakhs. In Bombay Presidency the deficiency for November reached to considerably over nine lakhs. The total decline of actual revenue upon estimate for nine months' sale of Bengal opium was two lakhs and the falling off upon eight months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay was twenty-four and-a-half lakhs.

THE Egyptian Budget for 1897 estimates an increase in revenue of £125,000 from customs, tobacco duties, and railway extensions. A new item of expenditure is £102,500 for the Province of Dongola, of which £61,500 will be required for military expenses, including an addition to the army of four battalions of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and one battery of artillery. For civil administration in the new province the estimate is £15,400, and £25,600 is allotted to the Soudan Railway.

THE Procureur-General at Alexandra, on Nov. 25, delivered his opinion in the Reserve Fund case, holding that the plaintiffs had no right of action, and that therefore the case for the appellants—the Egyptian Government and the majority of the Debt Commissioners—holds good. The presiding Judge intimated that he would deliver the judgment of the Court on the whole case on Dec. 1 or Dec. 8.

THE *Folkestone Herald*, referring to a very extensive landship which has taken place during the last few days at the Undercliff, near Folkestone, through which the South-Eastern Railway runs to Dover, states that "it is the most serious which has taken place there for at least twenty years. Over fifty acres are affected by the slide, and the indications are that, should wet weather continue, other subsidences may take place. The scene that presents itself from the old Warren Inn, just to the east of Folkestone, is a really remarkable one. Many of the old and familiar path ways have completely disappeared, and in their place is a quagmire of clay, chalk, and water. In some places the land has slipped to a depth of thirty feet and millions of tons have bulged forward towards the sea. There is an upheaval on the shore owing to the great moving mass in front."

THE Westminster chimes, to the joy of all the inhabitants, were heard again the other day for the first time after a silence of two months. The machinery having in the lapse of years got out of order, first Big Ben was stopped, and then the quarters ceased to chime. The whole is now again in working order, to the satisfaction, it is said, of all parties except the patients in Westminster Hospital, who pass many a weary hour in the night listening to the slow mechanical beat of the bells. The "oldest inhabitant," on the other hand, finds a difficulty in waking when the chimes are silent. By an odd coincidence the bells became vocal on the day which is honoured both at the Abbey and at Westminster School as Queen Elizabeth's Day.

ABOUT a year ago, Col. H. W. A. Mackinnon, a retired military surgeon, hired a furnished house, in Charleville-road, West Kensington, and left it after one night's occupation, owing, as he alleged, to its being in a dirty condition, and swarming with fleas. The house was taken through an agent, but it belonged to Col. G. Paterson, against whom an action for damages for breech of warranty was brought. This was tried before Mr. Justice Cave and a special jury, on Nov. 25, when contradictory evidence was given as to the condition of the house and the furniture. Mr. Justice Cave said if a person let a furnished house, there was an implied warranty that it was reasonably fit for habitation. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £28 2s. 6d.

THE Transvaal Volksraad has, by the casting vote of the chairman, adopted the scheme for the protection of local industries.

CAPTAIN DAVIDSON HOUSTON, who has been on some important missions in the neighbourhood of Ashanti, says there is in the interior a splendid opening for British enterprise.

AT a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Nov. 23, Lieut. Vandeleur read a paper giving an account of his explorations during the past two years in Uganda and Unyoro.

AN international experiment in meteorological investigation of the upper atmosphere has been arranged by means of balloons to be sent up simultaneously in Paris, Strassburg, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. No one will go up in these balloons, but each will contain a closed basket of instruments and a self-recording apparatus for measuring the atmosphere at a very great altitude. In St. Petersburg the experiment will be managed by the Military School of Aerostatics, and 50 roubles' reward is offered to any one who brings or sends back the basket safely without opening it.

NEARLY all the rivers in Central and Northern Italy have risen. A full quarter of the houses at Citta di Castello, in Umbria, are flooded. Several bridges, including that over which the railway passes have been carried away. Four persons have lost their lives owing to the inundations. The river has now returned to its normal bed, leaving the country in a state of devastation.

THE express train from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, while running at a high rate of speed between the stations of Kusnitza and Sokolka, came into collision with a goods train, which contrary to the regulations, had been shunted on to the main line. The express was partially wrecked, six persons being killed and thirteen injured, the latter including seven employes of the railway.

THE fourth Session of the Prussian Diet was opened in Berlin on Nov. 20. Prince Hohenlohe read the Speech from the Throne, which enumerated a long list of bills about to be laid before the Diet. Stress was laid on the improvement in Prussian finances, illustrated by a surplus of 57,000,000 marks attained during the last financial year and by the justifiable expectation of a similar surplus during the current year. This state of matters is attributed to the profits on the working of the State railways and to the increased contributions from the Imperial Exchequer to Prussia as a Federal State. Proposals are to be made for increasing the salaries of various classes of officials, for converting the Four Per Cent. Prussian Consols into Three-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, and for the formation of a sinking fund.

THE procedure in the native tribunal at Cairo, on November 19, when a sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed on an Egyptian telegraph clerk for purloining telegrams and the editor of *El Moayad*, who published them, was acquitted, has (says a *Times'* telegram) caused a sensation. The circumstantial evidence against both was conclusive, but the procedure, which lasted three days, indicated that strong political influence had been exercised in favour of *El Moayad*, the Palace organ. The incident shows the necessity of a larger European element in the Courts to counter-act the moral cowardice of the native judges.

AT the recent swearing-in of recruits, the Emperor William, as is known, made a speech to the young soldiers, and spoke afterwards privately to the officers. The *Birliner Tageblatt* now states that he referred to the Brusewitz case, and warned the officers against compromising the honour of their position by appearing in public excited by wine. Officers under such circumstances would do well to remain at their clubs under the control of older comrades. Should, however, an officer be obliged to act in self-defence, and to make use of his sword, he was to do so in the most effective manner. The net result of the debate in the Reichstag, on Nov. 18-19, on two interpellations regarding duelling in the army and the killing of a civilian by an officer (the *Morning Post's* Berlin correspondent says), was an open and decided expression of public opinion against the practice of duelling.

THE RANDARDA LAKE FILTER BEDS.

CEREMONY AT RAJKOT.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—H. H. Sir Mansinhji, the Thakor Saheb of Palitana, has offered a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the construction of filter beds for the Randarda Lake, which supplies the civil station of Rajkot with drinking water. Colonel Hunter, Political Agent, Kathiawar, performed on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m., the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of these beds at the request of Sir Mansinhji. Chiefs and Ministers of many States of Kathiawar and many ladies and gentlemen were present amongst whom were the following:—H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, H. H. Sir Bhagwatsinhji, the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, Kumar Shri Bhowsinhji of Porbandar, Kumar Shri Agitsinhji of Dhrangadhra, Kumar Shri Lakhdhirji of Morvi, H. H. Sir Mansinhji of Palitana, H. H. the Thakor of Sayala, Chief of Gidhad, Captain Ashley, Lieut. and Mrs. Pottinger, Captain and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Booth, Kumar Shri Dansinhji, the Princes of the Rajkumar College, Messrs. Vithaldas Samaldass, Bezonji Merwanji, Chhotalal Amarchand Jhaverchand, Savilal Govindrow, Rao Bahadur Bhimji Morarji, Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Hurji, Anopchand Jagjiwan Modi, B.A., LL.B., Narandas Kalidas Gami, B.A., LL.B., Shukla Hurjiwan Bhawanji, B.A., LLB., Prabhashanker Dulpatram, and Seth Osman Jamal.

In requesting Colonel Hunter to lay the foundation-stone of the filter beds, H. H. Sir Mansinhji spoke as follows:—

Colonel Hunter, Your Highnesses Thakore Sahebs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—When I visited Rajkot last September I found that the water supplied to the residents of the civil station from the Randarda lake was dirty, and I heard on all sides that nothing would be considered a greater boon by them than a pure supply of water that could be used for drinking purposes without detriment to the health. Mr. Booth, our able and popular Engineer, had been very anxious for the last 3 or 4 years to improve the water supply, but was handicapped for want of funds without which even his high engineering abilities could effect nothing. I was told that it would be necessary to construct filter-beds at a cost of Rs. 20000 and I thought I could not do better incommemoration of my investiture than offer this amount for an object which at once commended itself to me, as all, high and low, not excluding even our dumb fellow-creatures, would be equally benefited by it. It also struck me as appropriate that the commemoration of my investiture should take the form of a work in connection with the Randarda water-works, which bear the name of her most gracious majesty the Queen-Empress and have been called into existence by the munificence and loyal co-operation of my brother Chiefs in Kathiawad. I accordingly offered that sum, and Colonel Hunter, ever ready to help in any work of public utility, with his usual urbanity and despite his multifarious engagements very kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone for which my heartiest acknowledgments are due to him. I will not inflict upon you a long speech, but will at once ask you, Colonel Hunter, to be good enough to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the filter-beds and I fully trust that the work will be durable and substantial under the skilful supervision of Mr. Booth, and that the population of the Rajkot civil station will henceforth enjoy the blessings of an abundant and pure water supply.

The Political Agent thereupon laid the foundation-stone with the help of Mr. Booth, the Agency Engineer, and declared that it was well and truly laid.

After this Colonel Hunter, in addressing the assembly, said that Sir Mansinhji could not have chosen a more effectual means of commemorating the occasion of his investiture in perpetuating the memory of his generous disposition in the mind of the residents of Rajkot than the construction of the filter beds in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Water-works. From the early morning in the gossips over their brushing sticks to the hour when they would drink the last cup of water while retiring to bed the inhabitants of Rajkot would be daily reminded of the generous Prince, who had substituted for the dirty water with which they had to paint themselves, the pure water that would pass through the filters. It was feared at one time that it would not be possible on account of the shortness of time to organize the present ceremony, but their energetic engineer, Mr. Booth, at the request of Sir Mansinhji, undertook that the work should not be delayed and that it should be done in a manner fitting its donor and its importance. From the seats arranged at the spot the assembly was able to judge of the way in which Mr. Booth had waved his magic wand. They were obliged to Mr. Booth for this arrangement because, he (Colonel Hunter) was anxious that Sir Mansinhji's generosity should be publicly acknowledged and made known as widely as it deserved and with proper ceremony. Another reason for performing the ceremony was, that while visiting that spot they were able to see with their own eyes from the dry ground on which they were sitting how excellently the leakage from the Randarda lake was stopped, and what excellent materials must have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Booth for effectually stopping the leakage, and what capital work was effected by him. He (Colonel Hunter) was anxious that Sir Mansinhji should see from the construction of the water-works in what excellent hands the filter beds were placed. There had been no time to draw up the plans and to form the exact estimate of what the beds would cost. But Colonel Hunter was sure that Sir Mansinhji understood from his long experience of public works and the intimate and personal knowledge he had of plans and estimates that it was not always possible to complete a work within its estimated cost. Rs. 20,000 was only a rough estimate. Sir Mansinhji was aware that no useful work of public character was ever carried out in the estimate, and Colonel Hunter thought that the present work would not fall back if the cost of the work was above the rough estmate. In conclusion, he wished to offer Sir Mansinhji, in the name of all the residents of Rajkot, his cordial thanks for the useful and generous help he had bestowed upon them. Rao Bahadur Ladhabhai Hurji, the Dufftedar of the Agency read a Gujarati-rendering of the Political Agent's address, after which the assembly dispersed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Moora, Surg-Capt, Bo. I M S, on leave, from Kamptee.
Scott, Lieut, Bo, 7th Ms Infy, on leave, from Kamptee.
Grant, Major, Bo, D A A G M, on duty, from Poona.
Block, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from England.
Macintyre, Capt, Ms, 2nd Goorkhas, on leave, from England.
Fawcett, Surg-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, from leave, from England.
Tyndale-Biscoe, Capt, Punjab, R H A, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Martin, Lt, Punjab, 1st P I, to rejoin, to Abottabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Anderson, Col, Punjab, R A, on leave, to London.
Maisey, Lt-Col, Punjab, 30th P I, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gordon Highs, to rejoin to Rawalpindi.
Tufnell, Lt, Punjab, The Queen's Regt, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Mhow.
Bloch, Capt, Ms, R A, from leave, to Secunderabad.

DECEMBER 14.

Maitland, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Fawcett, Surg-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Tyndale-Biscoe, Capt, Punjab, R H A, to rejoin, to Sialkot.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

1. There will be Gun drill at both Head-quarters to-night at 8-15 p.m. and on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla this morning and on Friday morning next. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. The Range Finding class will meet to-morrow morning at 7 a.m. sharp, at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Grounds Belvedere Hill, Mazagon and at the Arsenal Gate on Friday morning next, at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.

Every member is requested to attend.

The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 as possible.

5. Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress as above.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 15th December, 1896.

1. A Guard of Honour, consisting of 100 Rank and File, with the Band, will parade on the oval, opposite the High Court, at 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of receiving His Excellency the Governor. Captain R. G. Snell will command the Guard.

Dress:—Review order, khaki.

2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 16th instant, at 6 p.m.

3. The following promotion will take effect in "B" Company from this date:—Vol. J. L. Wredden to be Corporal to complete establishment.

4. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant.

5. The following member having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 2661, Vol. C. A. Spooner.

6. The Range will be reserved for "D" Company on Saturday afternoon the 19th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3-30 p.m., Bombay time, and Byculla 12 minutes later. Refreshments will be provided on the range.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

2. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE SITAPUR BRIBERY CASE.

QUEEN EMPRESS vs. MUNSHI SIDHESHWAR NARAYAN.

THE hearing of the charges of accepting bribes from suitors in his Court brought against Munshi Sidheshwar Narayan, Deputy Collector, was continued by Mr. Spencer Harcourt Butler, C. S., Settlement Officer, at Lucknow.

Mr. R. P. Cockerell, barrister, appeared for the Crown; Mr. F. Lincoln, barrister, and Pandit Shiva Behari Lal, pleader, were for the defence.

Ram Prasad, who as reported in yesterday's issue had deposed to giving bribes in the case of Chandrika Prasad *vs.* Jagannath, was cross examined by Mr Lincoln: Witness did not agree to pay the bribe at once because he wished to consult someone about it. He consulted Chandrika Prasad's aunt, because Chandrika was intoxicated with tobacco. He never consulted Chandrika about it. When he went to the Deputy Sahib's house he refused to take Mahabir's word that it was all right, and himself went forward and saluted the Deputy. The latter said, "There is no need for you to come here—give to Mahabir Prasad." He therefore paid Rs. 100 to Mahabir that day. He paid Rs. 75 to Mahabir after the case was over, the Kacheri grove just behind the shed where the witnesses wait. Abdul Raoof was there at the time.

Mahabir Prasad said up till a few days before this trial he had lived in a Court of Ward's house. The Deputy Sahib also resided there. Witness paid no rent. He was in the service of the Raja of Mahmudabad. He had only seen Ram Prasad at Mr. Pike's bungalow. He had nothing to do with Babu Sidheshwar Narayan, and would swear that he never went to the Deputy along with Ram Prasad. What Abdul Raoof and Ram Prasad said was quite false.

Jagannath said he was a zemindar and had a case in the Court of the accused, which commenced last December. When several hearings had passed he one day met Mahabir Prasad, who said, "Why are you suffering troubles? Come and I will introduce you to the Deputy Collector." Mahabir asked him to give Rs. 200, but he replied that he could not pay, and the matter was eventually settled for Rs. 100. This was in January. This occurred while the case was pending. It was a mistake when he said before Mr. Pike that this occurred only five or six months ago. Having no money he told Mahabir Prasad, when they met again that he had brought a doshala. Mahabir replied, "Wait till I inquire from the Deputy Sahib." He came back and told witness to go to the gate of the Kotwal's house that evening Witness did so and there saw the Deputy Sahib, to whom he gave the doshala. A man named Mahomed Shakir was there. The Deputy told him to go away and feel satisfied. The case went against witness. Witness went to the Deputy Sahib and asked why he had lost the case. He replied. "Don't be uneasy; I shall write such a judgment that you will be successful in appeal." Witness appealed, but lost again. He heard afterwards that the reason he lost was that the Deputy Sahib got more money from the other side. Witness went to Mir Muzaffar Husain, who was his Paiskar, and told him about the tribe. He also told his brother Bal Makun.—Cross examined, witness said the doshala was worth Rs. 125 or Rs. 150. He admitted that his property was mortgaged and that he owed considerable sums to various people. He did not attempt to pledge the doshala and raise money because he was afraid questions might be asked.

Mahomed Shakir, a building contractor, said he knew Jaganath, and had seen him at the Deputy's house. He saw him bring a doshala and give it to the Deputy Sahib. Witness did not remember what was said nor whether Jagannath had the doshala when he went away.—In cross-examination witness said his father was the servant of Muzaffar Husian, pleader. Muzaffar Husain did not appoint his (witnesses) father as guard to the prostitute, Feroz Jan. He knew nothing about the bribe, as nothing took place before him which would give him any idea that a bribe was taking place. He did not leave Sitapur while the case was going on for fear he should be called as a witness. He had no idea his evidence would be wanted. When Jaganath went to see the Deputy Sahib witness was not there on any particular business.

Lala Maharaj Bahadur said at the time Jagannath's case was going on he brought witness a white doshala with a red margin, it was worth Rs. 125 or so. He said "Please manage for Rs. 100 yourself or get this doshala sold." Witness told him to wait two or three days, and he said he must have it that day. Afterwards witness went to the Deputy Sahib's and saw Jagannath there. The doshala was on the Deputy Sahib's knees, and he gave it to a khitmatgar, saying to Jagannath, "Go I shall remember you." In cross-examination the witness admitted his indebtedness to Babu Chotey Lal, pleader, and to other persons. He did not owe Lal Behari of Lucknow anything. He had known the Deputy Sahib for 18 months. He went to see the Deputy Sahib about the time Jagannath was there because he hoped to get employment from him. He (the witness) was not a particular friend of Jagannth's.

Mir Muzaffar Husain, pleader, said he knew Jagannath. He was aclient of witness in certain cases. When the case of Chandrika Prasad *vs.* Jagannath was over, Jagannath went to witness with papers to get an application for a revision filed, and told witness that the Deputy Sahib took bribes from both sides and decided the case against him. Feroz Jan who had been mentioned in this case was not in witness's service.—Cross examined: He (witness) was one of those who complained against the Deputy. He gave Rs. 25 to the subscription raissd against him. He had had cases in the Deputy's Court, and in one of them was defeated.

Bal Makun said Jagannath was his elder brother. Jagannath told him he had given a doshala to the Deputy Sahib instead of Rs. 100.

The charge connected with the case of Musammat Umrai *vs.* Pirbhu Dayal was then gone into.

Kanahia Lal said he was Mukhtar of Pirbhu Dayal, who was a mahajan and lessee of villages, Witness, who did Court business for Pirbhu Dayal, filed a petition in a mutation case. Munna Singh objected. Witness succeeded in that case, which was heard by the Deputy Sidheshwar Narayan. Babu Kanahia Lal was his pleader, Seeing that the case was postponed several time without cause, and being informed that he ought to spend something if he wanted to win the case, he paid Rs. 350. He was going to file a Razinama with Munna Singh. but he said "I have given Rs. 300 to the Deputy Sahib; you won't win the case. Now you are going to file a Razinama and my Rs. 300 are wasted." This occurred in February of the present year. Witness said he also should spend money. He went to Laharpur and saw the Deputy Sahib in a tent. No, one else was there. He told the Deputy Sahib he was willing to spend money if he could succeed in the case. The Deputy replied, "I have already received Rs. 300 from the other side, if you pay me Rs. 500 then you may win the case." Witness offered Rs. 350 and for some days it was refused, but at last the Deputy said "Bring the money to-morrow." He took the money and the Deputy Sahib accepted it. Six or seven days later the decision was given. He told Babu Kanahia Lal about the matter, and he told Pirbhu Dayal afterwards.—Cross-examined, he said Pirbhu Dayal's money dealings might be Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a year. Witness did not tell his master at the time because he had no confidence that the Deputy Sahib would accept bribes, and if he did not witness would have looked a fool.

Pirbhu Dayal said he did not pay a single pice from his own hand, he did not know if Kanahia Lal bribed the Deputy in his case. Kanahia Lal never told him that he gave a bribe to the Deputy. He did not tell Mr. Cockerell when before Mr. Pike that Kanahia Lal told him of the bribe. What he did say was that he had spent a lot of money on the case. He could not say whether Kanahia Lal's statement was correct or incorrect as to the amount he (witness) paid in connection with the case.—In cross-examination he said that Mr. Cockerell came to him and said, "The statement you made before Mr. Pike is not on oath so you can change that. There is no harm."

Mr. Cockerell then went into the box and emphatically denied that any conversation of the kind alleged by Pirbhu Dayal took place between them.

Kanahia Lal, pleader, said he conducted the mutation case of Khasyari. Kanahia Lal told him he had bribed the Deputy. Pirbhu Dayal won the case, but lost it on appeal.—Cross examined: He was one of those who complained against Deputy Sidheswar Narayan and he subscribed to send Mr. Bishun Narayan, to Naini Tal in connection with the case. All the pleaders of Sitapur (13 or 14) were complainants against Sidheswar Narayan.

At the next hearing Mr. Cockerell said he withdrew the charge referring to the case of Musammat Umrai *vs.* Pirbhu Dayal, so far as the bribe alleged to have been given by Munna Singh was concerned.

For the defence Lal Behari was called and said he had already stated that he went to Khairabad fair on February 10th. He and Changa Mul had a conversation with the accused on the 12th or 13th February. The bribe matter was settled on the 13th. He did not tell the vakil after this that there was no necessity for him to appear. He did not remember if there was a Durbar on the 13th or 14th, nor did he remember when the nautch took place. The Tehsildar's tent was close to the Deputy's tent.

The Court asked why Mr. Lincoln had called Lal Behari as a witness, and Mr. Lincoln replied that his client was not at Khairabad at the time the bribe was alleged to have been given.

Mr. Pike, Deputy Commissioner, Sitapur, said he did not remember if Sidheshwar Narayan was at Khairabad at night all though the week of the fair. The Durbar was on the 15th, and the dancing was on the 13th and 14th, possibly also the 15th. The Deputy Collector (the accused) could not have a Government tent as both sets of tents were in use. Cross-examined, he said he did not know where the accused's camp was, nor whether he was in camp at night or not.

Mahomed Shaffi, Tehsildar of Sitapur, said there was a mela at Khairabad in February, 1896, and it was under his management. The members of the Fair Committee and the accused were also managing the mela. Witness thought the accused remained at Khairabad all through the mela. He could not say whether he lived there at night. On two or three nights he saw the accused as late as 8 or 9 o'clock. He knew that the Deputy did Kacheri at Khairabad. His Kacheri was outside the grove in the nautch tent. One bed was supplied to the accused with the tent which witness provided for him.—In cross-examination by Mr Lincoln, witness said he could not remember whether he complained to the Deputy that he went away from the fair every night.

Mr. Lincoln, in answer to the Court, said he should only call further witnesses in Lal Behari's case.

The Court stated that no commitment would be made in Kanahia Lal's case (the one last taken up), and Mr. Lincoln then addressed the Court at length on Paragi's case.

At the last hearing he called Tafazzul Husain, regarding the charge in which Lal Behari was concerned. The witness said he was revenue clerk in the Court of Deputy Sidheshwar Narayan. He went to Khairabad Fair with the Deputy, and he thought the Deputy returned to Sitapur on the first two or three nights after Court hours. He saw the Deputy on two nights when there was dancing.—Cross examined by Mr. Cockerell: The first day the Deputy was at the fair he returned to Sitapur about 5 or 6 o'clock.

Sarswati Prasad said he was partition clerk in the Court of the Deputy Sidheshwar Narayan, He was at Khairabad Fair. The first two or three days he (witness) came back to Sitapur as there was no house or tent for him at Khairabad. He saw the Deputy returning to Sitapur on two evenings, but the Deputy began to live in the Fair two days before the Durbar. The night the Deputy stayed there was a nautch.—In cross-examination, the witness said that on one night when there was a dance he knew that the Deputy went back to Sitapur.

At an earlier stage of the proceedings Devi Din had been called, and said he was the servent of Lal Behari. He kept the accounts. His Roznamcha showed the following entry "24-2-96. Rs. 200 Changa Mul Khatri sakin Thomson Gang ke-turke jama rupea 200 Naqa Deputy ka dihin." On the debit side was the entry:—Rs. 200 kharch muqadma Bilwarni Changa Mul ke marfat lage," He did not know whether anything was paid to the Deputy Sahib or not. The entry showed that Rs. 200 was paid on account of a payment in some case and that it was paid to the Deputy Sahib. Witness only wrote whatever Maharaj Lal Behari told him.

Mr. Lincoln called the Court's attention to the entries saying that the words "Naqa Deputy ka dihin" appeared to have been written subsequently, and that the words "Changa Mul ke marfat lage" were also doubtful.

Mr. Cockerell asked whether Mr. Lincoln did not impugn the whole entry, and the latter replied that for the present he confined his remarks to the words mentioned.

At the close of the evidence Mr. Lincoln addressed the Court at great length on the various charges and Mr. Cockerell replied.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY).

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

548-95—Payne G and S—Ardeshir Byramjee Liboowalla Cooper vs L A Watkins.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

31-96—In person—Ratonbai vs Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Fazloodin and others.
50-96—In person—Oomabai vs Gungabai and another.
51-96—In person—Rukhbirsing Bhowanising vs Mooktabai—R N Motabhoy.
45-96—In person—Sakinabai vs Sale Mahomed Datu and others.
53-96—In person—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk W and S.
54-96—In person—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Chalk W and S.

Postponed Long Causes.

388-96—Nanu and H—Ladabhai Rustomjee Kerawalla vs Soonabai and others—Pestonji and K, and Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
487-95—Payne G and S—Sukurbai vs Chatoorbhuj Nathoo—Bhaishunker and K.
412-96—Soraji and J—Nanabhai Shivshunker vs Dwarkanath Nathoba—M H Khan.
217-96—Chitnis M and M—Harilal Ichharam and others—Bai Dahibai—Payne G and S.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-96—Tyabji D and Co—Keshorilal Harnandrai and others vs Fakirchand Benichand and others—W and G, and M H Khan.
355-96—Chitnis M and M—Lakhamsey Nuppoo and others vs Versey Murjee and others—Payne G and S, and Madhowjee N.
393-96—Hiralal M and M—Premraj Hookumchand and another vs Rao Bahadoor Aranvayal Sabhapathy—Craigie L and O.
399-96—Balkrishna V N K—Wasudeo Ballajee vs Narayen Ban and others—In person.
489-96—Matubhai and J—Harrivallabdas Manoredas and others vs Abdool Hoosein Adambhoy and others—Nanu and H.
483-96—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Raghunath Makoond and others—Nanu and H.
515-96—In person (a pauper)—Kareema Begum vs Hurmut Begum and others—In person—Sorabjee and J.
519-96—Bland and N—Jootha Seskaram vs The Sun Mills Co Ld—Hiralal M and M.
534-96—Crawford B and Co—Mowjee Madhowjee and others vs Nathoo Dharumsee—Hiralal M and M.
451-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonlal Sodagurmull and others vs Meabrai Parsidalal and others—Hiralal M and M and Wadia and G.
518-96—Bhaishanker and K—Jothabhai Premjee vs Keshawjee Kallianjee—Balkrishna V N K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

507-96—Tyebjee—Chunilal Nagindas vs Dame Janbai—Dikshit and D.
573-96—Ardesir H and D—Chhujoomull Dewkarandas and others vs Ramkeshore Brijlal and another.
594-96—Crawford B and Co—Madhowdas Premjee vs Babajee Gopal.
596-96—Tyabjee D and Co—Tullockchand Bhanajee and others vs Nathmal Deepchand and another—Matubhai and J.
643-96—Ardeshir H and D—Hormasjee Shapurjee vs Modivena Giridera and another.
599-96—Hiralal M and M—Pranjivandas Lalbhai vs Bhugwandas Narrotumdas—Edgelow and G.
604-96—Brown and M—Dyal Dharsey and others vs Sheth Lana Shemmiga Nador.

Postponed Long Causes.

5-96—Daphtary and F—Manchand Lalbhai and another vs Chunilal Mansukh—Mansukhlal D and J—Part heard.
188-96—Mansukhlal D and J—Chunilal Mansukh and others vs Manchand Lalbhai and another—Daphtary and F.
279-95—Mirza H and K—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamji and others—M N Sucklatwalla and James Peace.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

96-96—Payne G and S—L A Blascheck and others vs Furdoonjee Framjee Khambatta—Wadia and G—Part heard.
594-94—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace and In person.
548-94—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ramjee Ebji.
369-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.
157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshamdas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.
477-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kimji and others.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th December, compared with the Statement of 5th December, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 5. Rs.	Dec. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,26,510	46,15,954
Do. do. at Branches	18,69,986	15,90,363
Other Deposits	3,58,14,984	3,30,01,972
Post Bills	10,804	12,454
Credits, undrawn	21,82,952	23,04,092
Rs...	5,97,05,236	5,75,24,835
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,20,89,742	1,19,61,685
Other authorised Securities	40,11,747	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	51,79,363	54,75,285
Loans do. do. do.	1,06,23,915	1,09,79,466
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,10,06,887	1,13,12,794
Dead Stock	4,12,074	4,12,536
Stamps and Stationery	25,248	26,290
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	8,80,544	2,02,539
Cash	1,54,75,716	1,31,42,493
Rs. ..	5,97 05,236	5,75,24,835

IN the suburbs of Vienna a man has letely aroused suspicions of the police by the amount of money he has spent. On being arrested he told a romantic story of having been a sailor on the North German Lloyd ship "Hohenzollern," on board which during the last voyage the mail bag was robbed by two sailors. He says that during the night watch he surprised there two men counting gold, and they bought his silence with 6,000 florins in different gold coins. Both left the ship at the next port where it stopped, and Hoelken later succeeded in getting away himself, but before the theft was discovered. This story was not believed, but in reply to an inquiry, the Company telegraphed from Bremen that the mail bag was robbed of a large amount, and that three sailors deserted.

SIR Charles Dilke, speaking at Chelsea, on Nov. 25, said next Session would be largely concerned in Labour legislation, and there were many who had open minds in regard to some of the proposals which the Government would make.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

ACCORDING to the "Vrach," a medical journal of S Petersburg, Dr. Denisenko, a Russian doctor, has tried the sap of the "wart-wort" (Chelidonium majus) in cases of cancer. The juice of this plant is used in Russia to Remove warts, and Dr. Denisenko finds that when taken internally it causes cancerous growths, internal or external, to disappear. Wheather they will reappear has yet to be seen. The sap contains two deadly alkaloids, chelidonine and sanguipyrine, and should only be taken on the prescription of a medical man.

Dr. Robert Randolph, in the "John Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," expresses the opinion, derived from his investigations, that the use of absolute alcohol as a disinfectant for surgical instruments is permissible under ordinary conditions, but should pyogenic organisms be present in large numbers in any operation, this method of sterilisation cannot be employed with safety.

Dr. C.H. Alden points out in the "American Anthropologist" that the Bertillon system of indentifying persons by elaborate measurements and photography is too complicated for use in the U.S. Army, where indentification of deserters is in question. The method preferred is to note the colour, the position of scars and marks, tattoo or other. These marks are drawn on outline diagrams of the back and front view, which are kept for reference.

The jumping beans of Mexico are familiar to many of us, the effect being due to a larva inside the bean Dr. Sharp writes in the "Entomologist" that he has obtained some jumping cocoons from South Africa, which can spring out of a small tumbler. These derive their saltatory habits from a pupa within. The little prisoner has to cut his way out of the hard calcareous cocoon by means of a kind of chisel on his forehead, and in doing so he causes the egg-like cocoon to jump.

A correspondent of Nature, Mr. A. Pedder, of Bath has observed in various places, after or during rain, curious purple patches on the pavement or roadway. They are splashes of vivid purple, or, rather, violet, of sizes ranging from mere drops tothe palm of the hand. The colour when damp stains a handkerchief or paper as if it were aniline purple. On the breaking up of the frost of 1895, they were very noticeable in Bath. Another correspondent suggests that they are caused by lost bits of aniline pencils.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science have decided to meet at Detroit next year, but will adjourn to Toronto to assist in welcoming the British Association there. The British Associaton have invited the officers of the American Association to attend their meetings as honorary members, and will throw open their doors to all the ordinary members and fellows of the American Association. The B. A. and the Association Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences have also agreed to meet at neighbouring towns in 1899, the A. F. at Boulogne, and the B.A. at Dover. In view of these facts, and the crying need of international cooperation in science, an American contemporary suggests that the beginning of the century should be marked by the foundation of an International Association for the Advancement of Science, in connection with the Paris Exhibition.

Lieutenant Wise has been making experiments at Governor's Island, U.S., on the fitness of the Hargrave kites to support a man in the air. Three of these kites lift about 187lbs., and the Lieutenant only weighs 130lbs. During a recent trial he nearly lost his life, the central spine of the lowest kite breaking while in the air.

According to M. Zenger, the Rontgen rays are only ultra-violet rays produced by the electricity in the Crookes vacuum exciting fluorescence in the photographic plate. This phosphorescence or luminosity produces the picture. M. Zenger showed, in 1879, that the prominences of the solar corona, ordinarily invisible except during a total eclipse of the sun, could be photographed at any time by using a chlorophyle collodion plate, but his method was neglected until Rontgen's discovery drew more attention to it.

M. d'Andre, professor of Departmental Agriculture in France, advocates the plantation of bamboos along the the banks of rivers subject to floods, in order to preserve them from being washed away. The bamboo which is a kind of gigantic grass, more elastic and stronger than wood of the same dimensions, should be planted in parallel rows along the bank.

We have heard so much of the "honest Teuton," one way and another, and of his superior scientific attainments, that some particulars given by an American scientific journal lately may prove instructive. "A large calico printer recently informed us that the chemical knowledge of the German drug and dyestuff manufacturers seemed to be devoted entirely to the art of defeating tests rather than to the manufacture of drugs to pass genuine muster. It was the Germans who introduced that dangerous adulterant in Portland cement—gypsum, to wit—entirely with a view of circumventing the American tests of cement. It matters not to the Germans that their cement is rendered dangerous, and that better results can be attained at a very trifling cost. They have found an adulterant to serve a merely temporary purpose, and that is all they care to do."

A French scientific journal, "Tour de Monde," gives an illustrated account of the bronze statuary found this summer at Delphi, to the north of the ancient temple, and 13 feet underground. The pieces, when put together and interpreted, are found to represent an "auriga," or conqueror, in the chariot races, which were a principal attraction of the Pythian games. He was represented standing in his chariot in the pride of triumph with a victory crowning him, and young ephebes restraining the impatient horses. The work was probably an ex-voto offering to Apollo by a prince, or other rich trainer, as recorded by Pausanias. It belongs to the archaic period and the Peloponnesian schools, which flourished between 480 and 460 B. C.

Mice are known to eat lead, and some think they take it as a medicine. Milne Edwards, the famous zoologist, reported an insect (a hymenoptera), which penetrated lead bullets during the Crimean War. Quite recently, M. Bouvier relates that an electric cable, covered with lead and deposited in marshy soil, in Tonquin, two years ago, has been pierced and ruined by termites.

A prize of £50 is to be awarded for the best preface on "the causes of the present obscurity and confusion in psychological and philosophical terminology, and the directions in which we may hope for efficient practical remedy." Essays may be sent to Professor Sully, 1, Portland-villas, East Health-road, Hampstead, N. W., and Mr. G. F. Stout, Aberdeen University, N.B.

The Russian National Health Society have fixed on December 6th as the date of the Jenner celebration. Many foreign Governments have contributed to the exhibition to be held, and the Queen has presented the society with an engraving of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who took an active interest in the prevention of small-pox.

Some years ago W. Crookes published the fact that diamonds phosphoresce of various colours when submitted to molecular bombardment in a vacuum tube under the influence of the secondary current from an induction coil, and it was also observed that the diamonds became discoloured under this treatment, while in course of time they became black on the surface. This superficial blackening cannot be removed by ordiary cleaning methods, though polishing with diamond powder removes the discoloured layer. Becquerel having shown that long digestion of graphite in a warm mixture of potassium chlorate and strong nitric acid converts it into graphitic oxide, while diamond remains unaffected, some discoloured stones from Crookes' experiments were subjected to this treatment on the supposition that the superficial blackening might be due to conversion of diamond into graphite. This was proved to be the case, the whole of the black stain being removed from diamonds that had been specially bombarded in a vacuum tube for five hours, after digestion in the acid mixture for three days, while comparison of the stones with similar ones that had not been darkened seemed to show that the cleaned specimens had acquired extra brilliancy. A curious fact is that some of the historic specimens, preserved in a vacuum tube, appear less dark than they were some years ago, so that it is just possible the graphite formed may be ultimately reconverted into diamond.

This is the name given to a smokeless powder invented by Dr. Monroe, of the American Chemical Society, made by purifying dried military gun-cotton, by extracting it with hot methyl alcohol in a continuous extractor. When this is completed, the insoluble, nitrated cellulose is again exposed in the drying-room. The highly nitrated cellulose is then mixed with a quantity of mono-nitrobenzene, which scarcely affects its appearance, and does not alter its powdered form. The powder is next incorporated in a grinder, by which it is colloidised and converted into a dark translucent sheet or mass resembling india-rubber. The sheet is now stripped off, and cut up into flat grains or strips, or is pressed through a spaghetti machine and formed into cords, either solid or perforated, of the desired dimensions, which are cut into grains. Then the granulated explosive is immersed in water boiling under the atmospheric pressure, by which the nitro-benzene is carried off, and the cellulose nitrate indurated, so that the mass becomes of light gray to yellow colour, and as dense and hard as ivory. It is by this physical change in state, which can be varied within limits, that the material is modified from a violent rupturing explosive to a slow-burning propellant.

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ENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
CTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY
H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY
Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c.
And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY
Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B.
a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY
MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE.
The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
AND MANY OTHERS.

VIGOR
TROT, CANTER & GALLOP.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.
The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse; the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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Send for descriptive pamphlet which can be had from Bombay Gazette Office

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 18th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, London.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A., *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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NEW HORSES arrived at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; also GALLOWAYS, RACE and POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, SINGLE and PAIR, of all kinds, FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on MODERATE TERMS.

ARMS, GUNS and SWORDS. Very suitable Swords for PRINCES and RAJAHS and REMOUNT SOWARS. Also all sorts of Ammunition,

Apply to

OOMER JUMALL, BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

NATURE'S REVOLT. . FEVER-STRICKEN!!
THE GOLDFIELDS.

"How quickly Nature falls into revolt when Gold becomes her object!"—*Shakspeare.*

"In Life's Play the Player of the Other Side is hidden from us. We know that his Play is always Fair, Just, and Patient, but we also know to Our Cost that he Never Overlooks a Mistake. *It is for you to find out WHY YOUR EARS ARE BOXED.*"—HUXLEY.

"I may say that for over ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely and under trying conditions of life and climate: have never needed any other medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of Western Australia I have put my faith solely in Old 'ENO,' and, I am happy to say, always pulled through by its help. In New Guinea—A NOTED FEVER SPOT—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a party of gold miners of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any use of this you like.—Yours truly, W. S.—Sydney, New South Wales."

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"Please send me half-a-dozen bottles of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' I have tried ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all Travellers. I am never without it.—Yours faithfully,

AN ANGLO-INDIAN OFFICIAL."

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. The effect of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' upon a disordered and feverish condition of the system is MARVELLOUS.

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS and occasionally poisonous imitation.*

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.,

By J. C. Eno's Patent.

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CONDENSED MILK

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

"Retained when all other Foods are rejected. It is invaluable."

LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

EXTRACTS FROM PRIVATE LETTERS.

"My last little boy was fed entirely upon it from birth, and a healthier child it would be difficult to find. My wife sounds the praise of 'Benger's Food' everywhere."

"If every mother knew of its value, no other would be used."

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE -AND- CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA and DENGUE FEVER.

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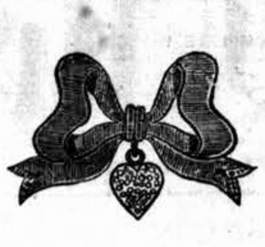
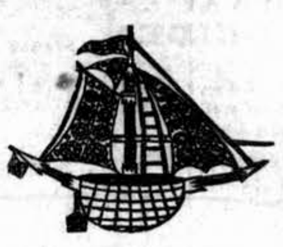
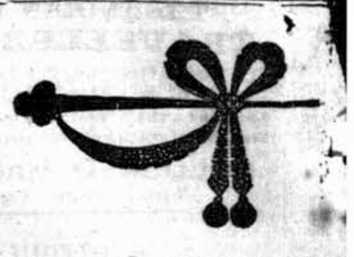
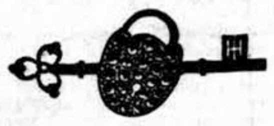
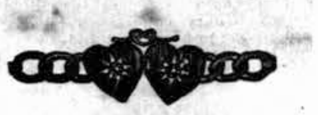
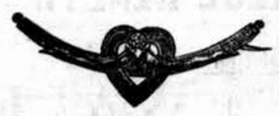

Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.

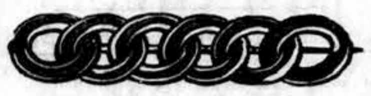

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.

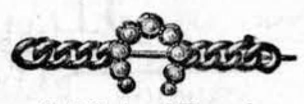

Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.

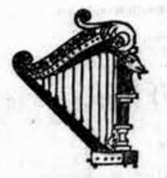

Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.

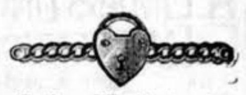

Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47.

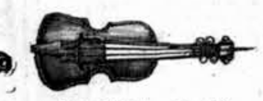

Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.

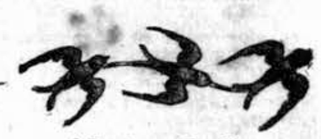

Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.

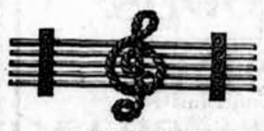

Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.

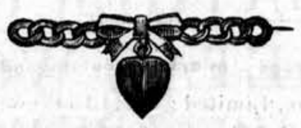

Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.

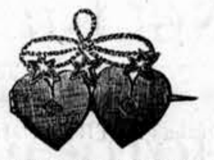

Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.

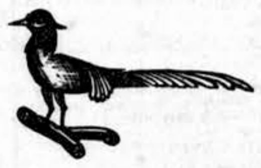

Gold Violin, Rs. 26.

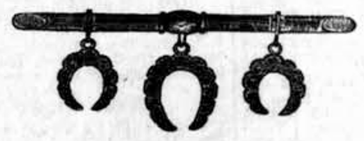

3 Swallows, Rs. 24

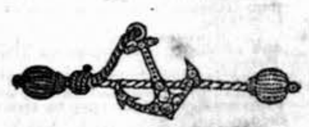

Music, Rs. 16-8.

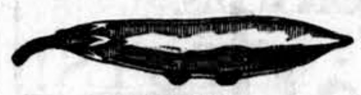

Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.

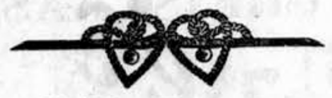

Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.

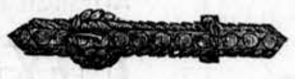

Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.

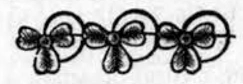

Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.

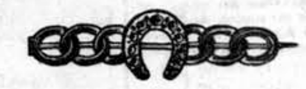

Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

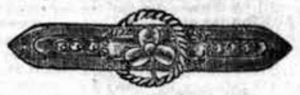

Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.

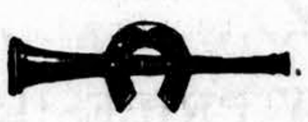

2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.

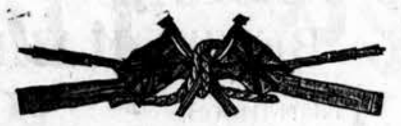

Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.

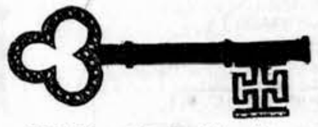

Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.

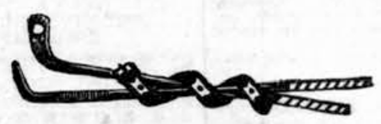

Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.

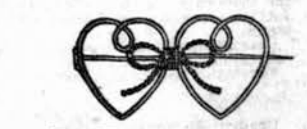

Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.

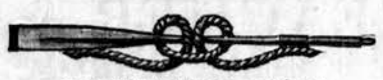

Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.

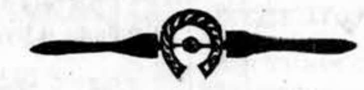

Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.

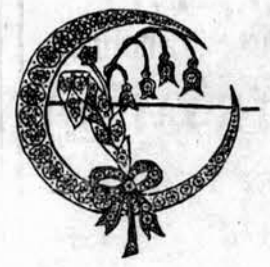

Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.

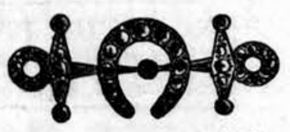

Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.

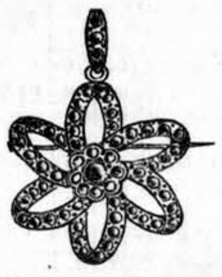

Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.

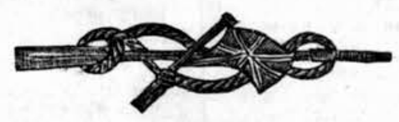

Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.


Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.


Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.


Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.


Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.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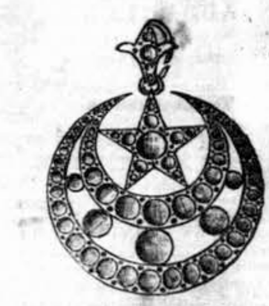
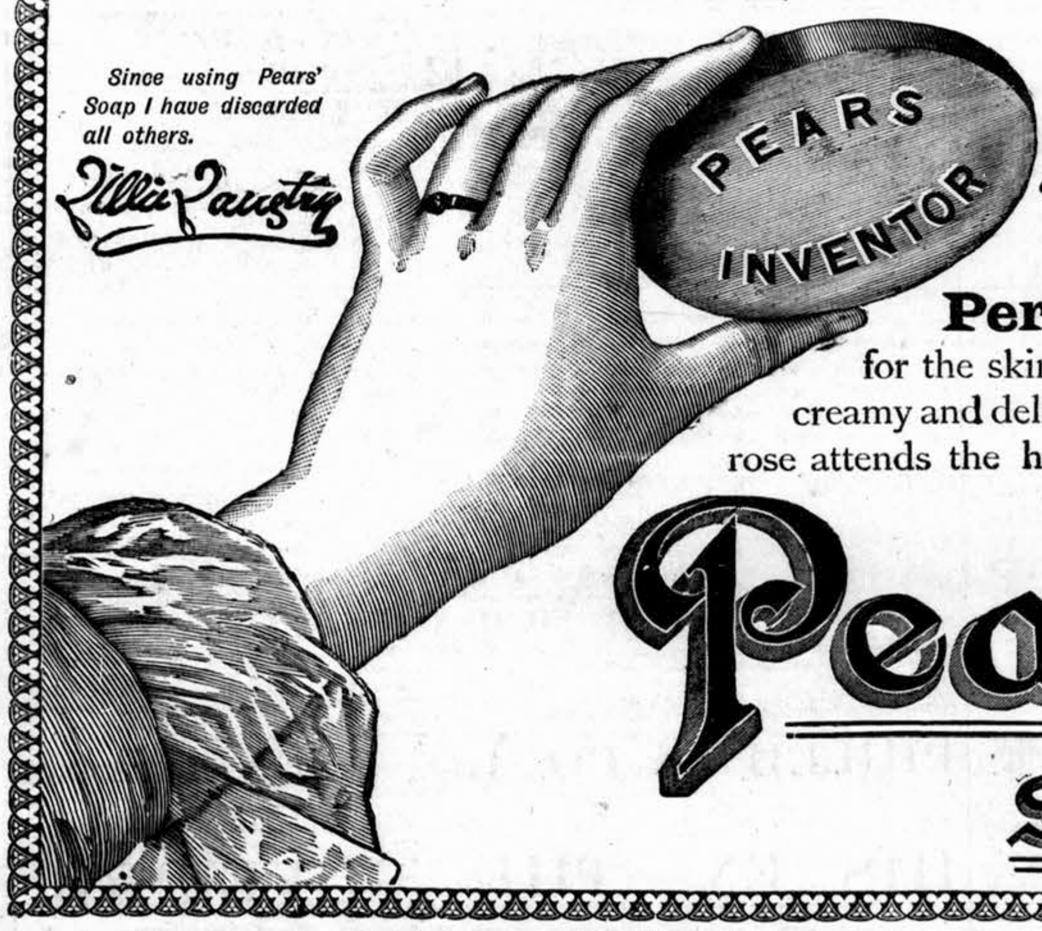

Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180



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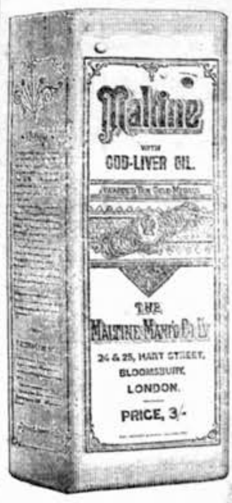
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